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CONTROL COMMITTEE UNCOVERS 'GROSS VIOLATIONS'

AU262016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] A session of the State and People's Control Committee was held today. At the meeting discussion covered inspections regarding the observance of norm documents setting out measures aimed at improving trade and everyday life services to the population, and for improving mass consumer goods production.

Investigations in the Stara Zagora motor services and repair plant, as well as in the complex of the Scientific-Technological Research and Planning Institute for Town Development, Territorial Development, and Architecture, were reported. These investigations revealed gross violations of state, planning, financial, and personnel discipline. The State and People's Control Committee punished the officials responsible for such violations with sanctions, including dismissal from their posts.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES INDIAN VISITOR FOR TALKS

AU262022 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Mr Shrikant Varma, general secretary of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress (I), arrived here today at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The Indian guest first met with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and Politburo member of the CC of the BCP. Emphasis was laid on the good relations maintained and steadily promoted between the largest mass public and political organisation in Bulgaria and the Congress (I) Party. Mr Shrikant Varma's current visit was assessed as another step forward in this direction.

The talks gave special attention to the need to maintain and strengthen world peace, to rally the peaceloving forces in the world in the struggle for the aversion of the nuclear war threat.

The common conviction was expressed that the friendly relations between Bulgaria and India, between the two peoples will go on expanding and consolidating.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CABLE GREEK LEADERS ON HOLIDAY

AU260816 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a message to Andreas Papandreu, premier of the Republic of Greece, and Ionannis Alevras, acting president, on Greece's national holiday. On behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on their personal behalf, they express most cordial greetings and most sincere wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Greek people.

The message confirms the conviction that Bulgarian-Greek relations will continue to be fruitful and subjected to the two peoples' wishes and strivings to improve the climate of mutual confidence, good-neighbourliness, understanding, and cooperation in the name of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION BEGINS 26 MARCH

Opening Reported

LD261147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and Chamber of the Nations met in Prague today for their 16th joint session. The main item on the agenda is a federal government report on the fulfillment of its policy statement.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Peter Colotka, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapeck, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; and Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Jaroslav Hajn. The meeting is also being attended by federal vice premiers and federal ministers, representatives of bodies, political parties, and social organizations of the National Front, and other guests.

In the opening part of the proceeding those present paid respect to the memory of Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Chamber of the People.

The plenum then began to verify the election of deputies in electoral constituency No 63 and 159 in by-elections to the Chamber of the People. Jozef Fekete, chairman of the Mandate and Immunity Committee of the Chamber of the People, said the by-elections took place in accordance with valid Czechoslovak laws, and National Front candidates Vaclav Sipek and Milan Vaclavik were duly elected by an absolute majority of votes. The Chamber of the People unanimously verified the validity of these by-elections, at the recommendation of the chairman of the Chamber of the People, as prescribed by the Constitution.

Husak Presides, Indra Speaks

LD261830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly are holding their 16th joint session in Prague today in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The main item on the agenda is the federal government's report on the fulfillment of its policy statement.

Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke at the meeting on the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Kosice Government Program. He recalled that the government of the National Front established on the liberated territory -- the first Czechoslovak Government with communist participation -- expressed in that document the aims of the national and democratic revolution. Due to the liberating mission of the Red Army and thanks to the initiative of the Moscow leadership of the CPCZ, the Kosice Government Program correspond to the aspirations of the Czechoslovak people. Fascism had been eliminated from the political arena and traitors and their hirelings were punished while their property was confiscated. The economic power and thereby the political influence of the big bourgeoisie were to be undermined by the nationalization of key industries and banks and by land reform.

The granting of separate identity to the Slovak nation, embodied in the principle that liberated the CSSR would be a common state of two equal, fraternal nations of Czechs and Slovaks, was extraordinarily significant.

Postwar development has shown, said Comrade Alois Indra, that the consistent implementation of the Kosice Government Program enabled the CPCZ and all progressive forces to wage a successful struggle to determine the character of the new state and to create preconditions for the transition from the national and democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, and afterward to establishment of the political power of the working class and its allies.

He observed that the Kosice Government Program also obstructed the attempts of the bourgeoisie to maintain the continuity of the prewar situation, which included, among other things, consolidating the position of the national committees as organs of people's power and state administration. National committees had played a positive role in fighting attempts by the reaction to reverse postwar development, and their progressive traditions had been further developed after Victorious February. Out of these traditions there had also grown and developed within the structure of people's power the current position of the highest representative bodies, the legislative bodies of the republics and the federation.

At the conclusion, Comrade Alois Indra stressed that under the current conditions the legislative bodies are following up on the revolutionary process, of which the Kosice government was an important stage 40 years ago, and this includes among other things, a regular check on fulfillment of the government's policy statement.

A federal government report on the implementation of its policy statement was then delivered by Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

Strougal Delivers Report

LD261616 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Today in Prague at the 16th joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, delivered the federal government's report on the implementation of its policy.

In the opening part of his speech he said May is approaching, when we shall mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. Victory Day, which we shall mark, also marks the day of the defeat of Nazi Germany and of militarist Japan. Mankind will once again remember that the victory by the USSR and its allies, Great Britain and the United States, 40 years ago created favorable conditions for a more just work structure.

World imperialism, however, has not given up its policy of strength and confrontation and of attempts to achieve military superiority in the eighties, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said. A new round of arms buildup has been unleashed on land, sea, and air, and new weapon systems have been deployed on the territory of several NATO states in West Europe. We are countering these attempts by increasing our attention to developing the defense-capability of our own Armed Forces, as well as those of the entire Warsaw Pact community. The highest bodies of the CSSR have expressed their agreement in principle to a proposal to extend the validity of the Warsaw Pact, because we regard it justly as one of the decisive factors of strategic military balance.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal stated the CSSR is involved both by words and deeds in the majority of important peace talks and stressed that, along with the USSR and the fraternal countries, we shall promote peace, disarmament, and coexistence among countries with different social systems as the sole rational policy alternative of our epoch.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to declare at the joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations:

[Begin Strougal recording] The main attention of the federal government was and is concentrated on mastering the effective and dynamic development of our national economy. We have been striving to fulfill the strategic socioeconomic line as set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. In view of the fact that the results of last year have been widely publicized in the Federal Statistical Office report, I shall restrict myself to describing the basic development trends and specific, topical tasks to which we must devote our joint attention.

As a result of the crisis in the capitalist states and the radical acceleration of scientific and technological development, competition has been intensified markedly, above all in the world market for manufactured products. At the turn of the seventies and eighties there occurred in the world economy a substantial increase in the price of raw materials, which opened further the gap between the prices of these resources, most of which we must import, and the prices of finished products, which we mostly export. During this period the new U.S. Administration, within the framework of its policy of confrontation and struggle against socialism, resorted to economic sanctions and a broad application of discriminatory measures, which its Western allies also practiced to various degrees and in various areas. At issue is not merely the embargo on top-level technology exports to the socialist countries and other administration restrictions, but in particular restrictions on access to foreign credits.

Concerning the internal conditions of the reproduction process, a certain slowness on the part of our economy in adapting to the changed external conditions has manifested itself, especially in relation to more effective utilization of the intensive factors of growth. The possibilities for an extensive way of running the economy, as already stated at the 16th congress, have been essentially exhausted.

In this situation the party's Central Committee, and the federal government, chose a very demanding course of action: Slowing down economic growth during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in order to strengthen the overall balance and create conditions for a more effective utilization of the intensive factors of development in the coming years. The backbone of this solution was above all a substantial restriction of material, investment, and in particular energy inputs into the reproduction process.

In view of the overall situation on the currency markets, we decided to more rapidly rid ourselves of debts in convertible currencies, restrict the use of foreign credits, and carry out a restricted import policy. In no previous 5-year plan did we operate with such an extensive restriction of resources in raw materials, energy, investments, and currency. These were, however, in the given time, essential practical steps that helped create a more demanding economic environment and directed the reproduction process to a considerable degree toward a higher maximization of resources, coupled with greater economy.

And there is no doubt at all that changes in the economic mechanism embodied in the Set of Measures to improve planned management assisted in this orientation.

The overall results during the past 4 years of the 5-year plan confirm that the course of action taken was the right one and bore fruit. Moreover, it provides graphic testimony to the possibilities and capabilities of our economy to cope with qualitatively new, more exacting tasks both today and in the future.

Above all, we have succeeded, as intended, in restoring dynamic economic growth, with reduced input into the reproduction process. Last year we achieved the highest growth in national income. Its volume amounted to almost KCS543 billion, which means that during the 4 years of the 5-year plan national income grew 7.5 percent. This year's annual plan has created realistic prerequisites to ensure that the growth of national income, as laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, is accomplished.

As intended, we have succeeded in reducing our indebtedness in convertible currencies and it is quite realistic that by the end of 1985 our liabilities and claims toward the nonsocialist countries will be in balance. In regard to the socialist countries, throughout the 5-year plan we have maintained a balanced currency position.

This all represents a great contribution to our future economic management. We have gained by all of this a comparatively solid scope for maneuver, which we can and want to utilize to an optimal degree.

The fact that we have been managing fairly well to also realize our aims in the agricultural and food areas has undoubtedly helped restore the external and strengthen the internal economic equilibrium. Ensuring nourishment for the population has in essence become the focus for growth of our own farm production. Crop production growth enabled us, among other things, to minimize foodstuff and protein components imports, so that compared to previous 5-year plans they were successively reduced. This is all the outcome of long-term operating factors that are encouraging the effective growth of both crop and livestock production and increasing the performance and initiative of people who have permanently linked their lives with the development of large-scale socialist production. At the same time, this is the result of the full support the party is giving and wants to give to provide further in the process of intensifying our (?agriculture).

The results achieved in the national economy are also an expression of the fact that we are learning to better husband raw and production material and energy resources. It is possible to say that a considerable number of officials understand that the key to systematic growth of the national economy and the material and cultural standards of our people lies in maximization of resources.

This has manifested itself in the fulfillment to date of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in the change of tendencies both in regard to the development of the social productivity of labor and in regard to the share of production consumption in the social product. To sum it up, the material intensiveness of social production has a declining trend. Last year, for example, it declined 0.7 percent. Of course, it is necessary to admit here that in our plans we reckoned with a greater reduction. This is why, in the current year, we are placing before ourselves much more demanding tasks in this field. It is apparent that in our managerial activity in general and in the system of management in particular, we must put an even bigger accent on the orientation towards a substantial improvement in overall economic management and in reducing production consumption because its level is, by international comparison, still disproportionately higher in the CSSR. We need an economic environment, with stimuli as well as sanctions, that will operate even more effectively in this direction.

A realistic, modern, norm-setting infrastructure must correspond to this -- as well as comprehensive conditions, both moral and material -- for the stimulation and application of creative innovation by project engineers, designers, technologists, investors, improvers and, in particular, of entire work collectives.

Comrades, during the past period, especially last year, we achieved favorable results in the way enterprises are managed, their profitability, the reduction of overall costs, and the growth of our enterprises' profits. The effectiveness of our foreign trade and the degree of valorization of our products on foreign markets, but also partly on the home market, do not correspond to this development in the economics of enterprises. During 4 years of the current 5-year plan, the terms of trade, in terms of prices between the exported and imported goods, have declined both in relation to the socialist and nonsocialist countries.

There is no doubt that certain factors are asserting themselves in this respect: the development of world prices, the rising dollar and the ensuing negative consequences in the capitalist markets which, of course, we alone cannot change. We must influence the internal causes of the negative development in efficiency. The foremost point in this respect is the inadequate flexibility of manufacturers, the inadequate technological-economic standards and quality of products, and the existing reserves in marketing. In order to reverse the existing tendencies it is necessary to realize a complex of concrete organizational measures.

We attach great importance to closer cooperation between production and foreign trade and to the preparation and following realization of their long-term export programs based on the application of scientific-technological progress and aiming at raising the effectiveness of the exports of important items and lines and at improving the structure of exports and the technological standards of products.

In the management system our goal is to connect the results achieved by foreign trade with the economic results of home activity. Through prices we shall stimulate only such production as can be effectively realized in the context of demanding foreign markets and shall make production that lags, from this point of view, less advantageous.

The demands of intensification require that we pay considerably greater attention to such important questions as the utilization of fixed capital stock: buildings, machinery, and equipment. In the past period we invested considerable funds in them. This is borne out by the fact that in the years 1980-1984 the levels of fixed capital stock per worker grew 21.6 percent. However their effectiveness continues to decrease even though this was much slower in the last 2 years. Despite that, the decrease of effectiveness in the 4 years of the 5-year plan amounted to 14 percent. On average the utilization of machinery and equipment amounts to only 66 percent out of the two-shift time pattern available. Therefore, we have undeniable reserves in this sphere. They could be activated mainly through applying economic pressures that would create stimuli and prerequisites leading to enterprises having much greater interest in more fully utilizing the means they are responsible for.

Naturally, the necessary prerequisites must be created in the planning system, too. We must admit that as yet we have not succeeded in harmonizing the center's responsibility and power with the necessary motivation and scope for developing the initiative of working teams at enterprises and plants. Our efforts to increase the role of stimulatory factors, particularly in regard to material interest in the final result, must, of course, be connected with much stricter control of the quality of work, and it must be closely connected with strengthening discipline and order. Naturally, we cannot be blind to the fact that every individual's standards of discipline and responsibility for the funds he is in charge of and the tasks enjoined to him are not, in many cases, good.

In this respect, neither general appeals nor avoiding these problems will help us. The question of strengthening discipline and responsibility is a perfectly concrete matter. The only solution is in the higher quality of the entire system of management -- from imposing strict organizational structures to heavy penalties. Of course, this presupposes that we do not hesitate to mention specific names, expose specific cases, and penalize the perpetrators of disorder and indiscipline. In this respect, managers and working collectives play a unique role, naturally with the support of political and social bodies and organizations.

No doubt we all will agree that the purpose of our entire activity is to satisfy more effectively the needs of the national economy, all society, and all individuals. For this reason we put such an emphasis on harmony between the structure of what is manufactured and the structure of consumption. The point is that unless products can be used, in the final analysis we waste socialized labor and there are shortcomings in the equilibrium of the national economy. Our main objective is to see that labor is not frozen in useless stocks or in additions to unfinished capital construction projects. Moreover, we still have to deal with the fact that certain new production capacities are not utilized to the full planned parameters and that there are delays in commissioning machinery obtained both from abroad and from home manufacturers. What I have previously said clearly bears out our disinterest in just any sort of growth. We need growth based on high effectiveness and quality. The concrete orientation of capital construction, through which we realize progressive changes in the structure of the national economy, is also governed by this goal.

The results achieved in the gradual reconstruction of the basic structure of industry so far have been in line with the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, although progress has been somewhat slower. The position of the manufacturing branches, electronics in particular, is improving and the same goes for certain selected engineering branches. However, the planned suppression of those lines which are most demanding in terms of materials and power has not been completely achieved so far; the reason for this is that the very branches where production consumption is high permanently continue to exceed the planned levels of production. In this direction we must progress with more determination than hitherto and push through purposeful changes in the national economy via the state plan and central tools of management. However, at the lower levels of management it is necessary to progress much more actively in altering production variety and, in particular, in raising the technological-economic standards of the required lines. Unfortunately, nothing much has been done regarding these so called microstructural changes. The necessary level of enterprising spirit is lacking. In structural policy the initiative of the lower units of economic management is simply irreplaceable. Changes in interbranch and intersector structures must be mutually interlinked with developing cooperation and specialization in the context of the international socialist division of labor. The platform for this is being created by the conclusions of the economic summit of the CEMA member-countries.

At the end of 1984, as a part of preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the government adopted measures for creating prerequisites, for a deeper and more effective participation in socialist integration, for further developing higher forms of cooperation and direct relations, and for setting up joint enterprises. In particular we are making efforts toward more deeply integrated links with the Soviet economy and toward broadening cooperation and specialization in engineering, electronics, and the chemical industry. We attach exceptional importance to preparing the long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR until the year 2000, which is to be signed in the coming months. [end recording]

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, speaking at today's joint meeting of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly, went on to speak about the creation of prerequisites for further developing socialist democracy and raising citizens' involvement in managing public affairs and in the management and administration of villages, towns, districts, and regions. He said that in particular we are interested in raising the social role of the national committees which, in our conditions, represents the unity of state power and management and at the same time amounts to a platform for the increased participation of working people in creating and realizing the program targets of the CPCZ and the socialist state. One of the key questions concerned the right and duty to be an active husbandman of one's country. Comrade Lubomir Strougal pointed to a number of encouraging results, but at the same time noted that in many respects the work of the national committees lags behind the opportunities and needs of today. Much still needs to be done for us to be satisfied with the standards of work of their officials. As shown by the findings of the control bodies and complaints of citizens, a superior attitude toward citizens and their justified needs and interests frequently prevails.

In concluding the report of the federal government on fulfilling its policy statement, Comrade Lubomir Strougal expressed a desire to see mutual cooperation between the federal government and deputies successfully continue in 1985 and in the final part of the Seventh 5-Year Plan so that its results are reflected in the happy life of our people and the successful further development of our beautiful country -- the CSSR.

REPORTAGE ON MEETINGS OF GDR'S STOPH WITH LEADERS

Strougal Toast

AU251848 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 85 p 5

[Speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at banquet for visiting GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Prague on 21 March]

[Text] Distinguished Comrade Stoph, dear friends from the GDR, women and men Comrades: Permit me at the very beginning of our banquet to once again most cordially welcome you in our ancient venerable Prague, and at the same time to greet you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary, and President of the Republic Gustav Husak. I would also like to welcome you on behalf of the CSSR Government. At the same time I wish you a pleasant stay and hope that you will feel as comfortable here in Prague as we have always felt during our visits to Berlin.

Our routine meetings have already become a tradition in relations between the CSSR and the GDR. They are confirmation of the close affiliation of our countries and of the collaboration between our two peoples in the struggle for a better world, to which we are obliged by the spirit and letter of our agreement of friendship and mutual assistance.

We Rejoice at the Successes Achieved

It is a fact of symbolic significance that this year we are meeting on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, a war whose horrors are still vividly remembered. It will suffice to recall the memory of the 50 million dead in order to even more resolutely protest the attempts to force upon the world an arms race, in order to defend peace, to respect the principles of detente and coexistence to which we owe 40 years of peace on the old continent, which has never in the past experienced such a long period of peace.

Our cooperation is of great importance, not only for our two states, but for all of Europe, and all the more so because, together with you, we constitute the Western bulwark of the socialist community every day. In our cooperation we have an opportunity to see for ourselves that the level achieved in our relations, their firmness, but also their current dynamic development, particularly in the economic sphere, are unparalleled in history. It is due to our highest representatives, Comrades Husak and Honecker, that new horizons are constantly opening up in this collaboration between our parties and states in both social and economic cooperation. It is hardly possible to properly describe the scope of the political relations, of the exchange in the field of culture, education, and science, and of the truly comradely affinity that strengthens us in accomplishing the demanding tasks required to establish the developed socialist society. At the same time, we also jointly rejoice at the results. This is also why the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first German worker-peasant state last year was a festive event for Czechoslovakia, too.

Support for USSR Initiatives

In the year in which the fulfillment of the demanding tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress is reaching a climax, you are also succeeding in successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. In doing so, all forms of economic cooperation -- the firm tie of our affinity -- are moving into the foreground of our joint interest. After all, the greatest battle for the future is being fought in the field of trade, cooperation and specialization, in scientific-technological cooperation that not only multiplies the strength of our two national economies, but also of all ten CEMA countries. I like to recall in this context that the GDR is our second most important partner, right after the USSR. We cooperate in the field of machine building and chemical industry and are mutually complementing one another. We also harbor bold plans in electronics, robot technology, and biotechnologies. It would be possible in this context to achieve much more in cooperation, but also in collaboration on third markets, as well as in implementing integration processes in particularly important sectors. If one sets oneself such important development tasks -- with respect to which one cannot refrain from recalling the past and in which we wish to assert the advantages of socialism in all respects -- one must do justice to all demands from the perspective of the future.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the past few years there has been a test of our strength and ability to resist the attempts of certain Western quarters that strove to change the strategic balance of power and at the same time alter the postwar arrangement in Europe, as fixed by the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. During the most difficult time, which is behind us, our steps were guided by the proven unity of the socialist community, by the example of the USSR and by the belief in peace. We are convinced that the newly resumed talks between the USSR and the United States on decisive disarmament problems will bring about a turn for the better.

All the more resolutely, however, do we reject the new U.S. attempts to implement the star war arms program that the United States tries to camouflage with sweet-sounding slogans of defense initiatives, but which would result in the opening of another round of armaments. We equally denounce all statements that question the validity of the borders in Europe, that maintain that the "German question" is open, and, quite naturally, all revanchist voices, wherever they might resound, because we know how to duly appreciate peace, which to us is the paramount yardstick of humanist assets and an indispensable prerequisite for the building of socialism. This is why we support all the Soviet peace initiatives and why we participate in a number of projects that could initiate a lasting disarmament process and lead the world to building confidence, detente, and coexistence. Our representatives, regardless of whether they are participating in the conferences in Stockholm, Vienna, or Geneva, or in the UN sessions, have been instructed to this effect.

It encourages us that the GDR diplomats are joining our stand in a similarly resolute manner.

The world has no other reasonable alternative but peace. This is why in its own interest it must assert disarmament -- first and foremost nuclear disarmament -- and must stop efforts to expand the number of possible theaters of war by another one -- space. The memory of the World War II dead, whom we will soon remember, warns us. We must overcome existing tensions and must assert the principle of equal and balanced security. We must direct world development away from confrontation and toward detente. We must put an end to the policy of discrimination, state of terror, and threats of violence.

Today War Is Not Inevitable

After all, war is not fatefully inevitable but, to use the words of the Czech humanist and pedagogue J. Amos Komensky: "The world population can opt for natural development in peace or lose its chance and let all its progress be perverted into destruction."

Esteemed Comrade Stoph, women and men comrades, we have exchanged views about complex problems of our time and defined the roads for further cooperation between our respective countries. It was a pleasant, but at the same time it was also an important meeting. In view of the results attained, I would now like to raise the glass and drink to:

- the friendship between the CPCZ and the SED, between the CSSR and the GDR;
- the well-being of our leading representatives, Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak;
- the firm unity and alliance between our countries and the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community;
- your health, dear Comrade Stoph;
- the health of all present!

Stoph Toast

AU251654 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 85 p 5

[Toast given by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph Prague at banquet on 21 March]

[Text] Dear Comrade Strougal, dear Czechoslovak comrades and friends: First of all allow me to once again thank you very cordially for the invitation for this visit and the extraordinarily friendly reception accorded me and my delegation in your beautiful capital.

On behalf of all the GDR comrades present here, I can assure you that we are very pleased with our renewed meeting, by which we continue a very long tradition.

The cordial friendly atmosphere surrounding us, the constructive spirit that is pointing forward and that also characterizes our talks today, once again demonstrates the unshakable alliance of our Marxist-Leninist parties, of the fraternal friendship between our states and peoples, and the high level of our cooperation in all fields of social life.

Fruitful Teamwork

These relations with your country are of great value to our two peoples and states. They make it possible for us to better solve the manifold and demanding tasks of shaping the developed socialist society in joint trustful cooperation. The agreements between the general secretaries of our parties, Comrade Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Gustav Husak, CSSR president, are being purposefully implemented.

At present, we are about to conclude the 1986-1990 plan coordination. We are convinced that we will succeed in even more efficiently utilizing the national economic potential for strengthening our states and better satisfying the material and intellectual demands of our peoples. In all other fields of our relations, whether it is science and technology, the health sector, education and culture, or environmental protection, there are numerous examples of close fruitful joint work between institutions, collectives, and specialists of our countries.

We are deeply impressed by the high appreciation your country extended to the GDR on our 35th anniversary. We are currently preparing the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the day of liberation of the CSSR by the glorious Soviet Army. Inseparably connected with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people, we will make this jubilee an event of fraternity and internationalism that has lasting effects and links us forever.

The world historical victory of the USSR gave our people the chance to make an anti-fascist, democratic, and socialist beginning.

We will never forget the sacrifices that the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition, led by the Soviet people, have made to rescue mankind and thus to liberate our people from fascist barbarism. Today, all people of goodwill are called upon to resolutely oppose the intensive armament and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism that threaten peace and the prosperous cooperation of peoples. The lessons of the past demand the timely checking of those who want to instigate a new imperialist war and preventing them from initiating a nuclear catastrophe.

At our last meeting, dear Comrade Strougal, we declared that the GDR and the CSSR together with the USSR, the other fraternal countries, and all peace forces, regard the struggle to preserve peace and eliminate the danger of war as the most important task of the present.

In view of the further aggravated and complicated world situation, the main thing is to further strengthen our effort aimed at achieving this high goal. In this spirit we will continue to devote the necessary attention to our active cooperation toward implementing the security and peace policy of the Warsaw Pact, that will see the 30th anniversary of its signing in a few weeks. Our task is to make peace lasting, end the arms race, and introduce efficient disarmament steps.

The corresponding proposals of the USSR, whose peace mission is again becoming particularly clear these days, are fully approved and vigorously supported by us. Thanks to its constructive foreign policy and the strength of the worldwide peace movement, peoples can be full of hope concerning Geneva, where negotiations have been started between the USSR and the United States on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons.

A Policy of Dialogue Will Be Continued

An agreement on far-reaching measures in these fields would be an important step toward the truly historic aim of the complete elimination of nuclear arms throughout the world.

In the struggle for disarmament and detente, the GDR sees special responsibility in doing everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, but always peace. This commitment is particularly topical, as the FRG territory is being increasingly transformed into a launching pad for the new nuclear arms of the United States.

Despite the recent FRG Government declarations about the inviolability of all borders existing in Europe, those forces that are still openly calling for border revision and that call into doubt the status quo in Europe cannot be overlooked. We let ourselves be guided by the fact that the struggle against war must be waged before arms have their say. Therefore we unerringly continue our policy of result-oriented dialogue and the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Party Congresses Will Give New Impulses

Dear comrades, the struggle for peace -- and on this point we also agree -- means above all the strengthening of socialism. During these months the efforts of the communists and all working people of our countries are directed toward preparing the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress. With creativity and high readiness for performance, they are making important achievements and documenting the firm relationship of trust between party and people. In implementing the leading role of the workers class, the party congresses, as milestones in the development of our countries, will determine the direction and peace of the further advance in shaping the developed socialist society, and will thus give new impulses to the universal cooperation of our states and peoples.

Dear comrades, the tasks ahead of us are not insignificant and will naturally become more and more complicated. But we have all the prerequisites: We have the strength and determination to successfully solve them to the benefit of our peoples.

In this optimistic spirit I ask you to raise a glass with me and drink to:

- our Marxist-Leninist parties, their Central Committees, and their general secretaries, our dear Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak;
- the friendship and fraternal cooperation of our neighboring peoples and their states;
- the firm alliance with the USSR and the further flourishing of all fraternal socialist countries;
- peace in the world;
- your well-being, dear Comrade Strougal, and the well-being of all Czechslovak comrades present here!

Joint Communiqué

AU251921 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 85 p 2

["Joint Communiqué" issued in Prague on 22 March at the close of a "friendly working" visit to the CSSR by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid a friendly working visit to the CSSR from 20 to 22 March 1985 at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Willi Stoph was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to whom he conveyed comradely greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. Gustav Husak warmly reciprocated these greetings.

In a cordial and friendly talk, the two representatives voiced appreciation for the high level of the development of mutual relations in all spheres and exchanged views on current international political issues.

The talks between the premier of the CSSR and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers were conducted in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding. Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph briefed each other on developments in their countries, especially on the results being achieved in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

They noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries is developing dynamically in all spheres of political, economic, and social life on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in harmony with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 3 October 1977.

The two heads of government emphasized the fundamental importance of the traditional meetings between Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker, the highest representatives of the CSSR and the GDR, for the further development of mutual relations. They voiced satisfaction with the fact that the conclusions of their meetings of October 1982 and 1983 are being successfully fulfilled.

In the foreground of attention in deepening economic relations are such important tasks as the speedy application of scientific-technological knowledge and development in production; the more effective utilization of existing and newly established production capacities; the broadening of the well-tried cooperation of the two states in designated fields: for example, the microelectronics and petrochemical industries; the raising of the technological standards of production and products; maximum conservation of energy, raw materials, and fuels; and the rational utilization of domestic and secondary raw materials.

In this connection the two heads of government called for the speedy preparation of intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in the spheres of biotechnology, microelectronics, and railroad construction machinery.

They expressed appreciation for the fact that the general positive development of economic relations is reflected in the continuous growth of trade between the two countries. A further increase in trade is anticipated in 1985.

Tasks connected with the further implementation of conclusions from the CEMA member-states' summit on the economy held in Moscow in June 1984, and agreements on further economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two states for the 1986-90 period ensuing from them were discussed in detail.

In this connection, the two heads of government charged the central planning agencies and the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the GDR with drafting a Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Until the Year 2000. They also set tasks for the smooth continuation of specialization and cooperation in research, development, and production with the aim of effectively promoting the comprehensive intensification of production in both states and ensuring a further dynamic development of economic relations between them.

The existing 85 bilateral agreements on specialization and production sharing, as well as the participation of the two states in the implementation of 114 multilateral agreements on specialization and production sharing within the CEMA framework, constitute a firm starting base for this.

Central planning agencies and the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation were charged with determining further areas for the expansion of specialization and production sharing, in connection with the further intensification of economic and scientific-technological relations between the two states on the basis of extending old intergovernmental agreements and concluding new ones. In doing so, foremost attention must be devoted to even more distinct improvements in the quality and technological standard of products.

The two sides assessed the state of work on coordinating the CSSR and GDR's national economic plans for the years 1986-90, the conclusion of which is foreseen for the second half of 1985, and voiced appreciation for the results achieved. Implementation of the results of these negotiations will permit a continuation of this quinquennium's high rate of growth in foreign trade volume and will create prerequisites for further increasing trade from 1986 to 1990 and for ensuring the needs of the two states' national economies for raw materials, fuels, machinery and equipment, chemical products, and products of light industry. The Ministries of Foreign Trade were charged with drafting on the basis of the results achieved in coordinating the two countries' national economic plans, a long-term trade agreement for trade from 1986 to 1990 so that it can be signed in the second half of 1985.

Through the introduction of a whole number of new technological methods and products within the framework of cooperation in research and development, a considerable increase in efficiency and conclusive economic contributions has been achieved. This concerns, for example, the extraction of brown coal, the development and production of special materials for microelectronics, and structural components for the production of machine tools and technical consumer goods.

The two heads of government agreed that it is necessary to more intensively focus the contents of the planned program of scientific-technological cooperation for the 1986-90 period also in the future on such priority tasks as will help accelerate innovations in production and achieve top performance in key technologies and designated products.

Areas such as the rationalization of brown coal mining, petrochemistry, electronic control, and command systems for machine tools and textile machinery; the development and introduction of industrial robots and manipulators; the development of pure materials for use in microelectronics; and the reduction of heat consumption in public buildings, residential houses, and industrial facilities will remain in the foreground of cooperation in research and development.

It was noted with satisfaction that purposeful work is being done to fulfill the intergovernmental agreement on reducing atmospheric pollution and its impact on the environment. It was agreed that this cooperation will be further intensified, in connection with the extension of the intergovernmental agreement for the years 1986-90.

In order to improve supplies to the population, the two heads of government charged the relevant bodies with continuing the work of expanding specialization and production sharing with the aim of increasing the mutual exchange of consumer goods of high quality and with including this exchange of consumer goods fully in the coordination of national economic plans for the years 1986-90. This applies, in particular, to consumer electronics and electrical household appliances.

The two heads of government stressed the growing importance of reinforcing fraternal bonds with the USSR and intensifying close cooperation among socialist states. They confirmed the will of their countries to steadily contribute to further reinforcement of the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community.

The exchange of views on the basic issues of the present international situation confirmed a full identity of positions. The two sides stressed that the permanent endeavor of the United States and NATO to achieve military supremacy and their aspiration to deal with international problems from a position of strength continue to complicate the world situation and pose a threat to peace. Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph confirmed the CSSR and the GDR's resolve, together with other fraternal socialist states and in cooperation with all forces of reason and realism, to consistently and in a constructive spirit seek to reduce world tension; eliminate the threat of a nuclear war; adopt effective steps in the sphere of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament; and avert the militarization of outer space. They are convinced that space militarization would initiate a new round in the arms race and dangerously upset the strategic equilibrium.

They stressed that the path toward arms reduction is shown by the important peace initiatives that emerged from the January 1983 Prague Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee statement; the June 1983 Moscow Joint Statement; the June 1984 CEMA Economic Summit Declarations; and other proposals advanced by the USSR and the states of the socialist community.

The two heads of government welcomed the USSR-U.S. Geneva talks on the entire complex of issues concerning nuclear and space arms. They expressed support for the accord on the objects and aims of deliberations and for the USSR's approach to these negotiations. At the same time, they expressed the hope that the United States, too, will contribute by its realistic and constructive attitude to the kind of positive result of these talks which would open the way to reducing, and finally totally removing nuclear arms. Steps like commitments by all nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear arms; like ending the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and liquidating new systems; like a general freeze of nuclear arms and the elimination of all nuclear arms tests -- such steps would make the world more secure and would create a more favorable climate for the Geneva negotiations. The GDR and CSSR are convinced that all states have the ability, and also the moral duty, to act in this spirit.

The two sides pointed out their countries' efforts at the Stockholm conference and the Vienna negotiations to help reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. At the same time, they emphasized the topical and balanced nature of the initiatives submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states in Stockholm, initiatives which organically combine extensive steps of a political and international-legal nature with measures for strengthening trust in the military sphere and that further develop the Helsinki Final Act. They also emphasized the constructive nature of the proposals the socialist states have made in Vienna.

Aiming to definitely remove all mass destruction weapons, the two sides are purposefully promoting the liberation of Europe from the terrible means of mass destruction as the first step toward the worldwide elimination of chemical arms.

In view of the approaching 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the heads of the two governments recalled that the socialist states have been the main initiators of European security and cooperation. Today, too, they are devoting all their strength to the continuation and intensification of this process. Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph stressed that recognition of the territorial and political realities resulting from World War II and the postwar arrangement, and which have been affirmed by the Helsinki Final Act, is the inevitable prerequisite for European security and cooperation.

Those who today attempt to discredit the decisions of the anti-Hitler coalition -- such as the Yalta and Potsdam agreements -- and to cast doubt on the territorial and political realities of Europe, undermine the foundations of peaceful coexistence among the European nations. Such endeavors will encounter resolute opposition on the part of both the CSSR and the GDR.

The two sides stressed the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement and they concur in the opinion that the joint declaration of the heads of states and governments of Argentina, India, Mexico, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania of 28 January 1985 is of great significance for activating nations against the danger of a nuclear war and for putting an end to the arms race.

The affirmed their full support for the enterprising endeavors of the governments of the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, aimed at consolidating peace and political stability in Southeast Asia and at establishing good-neighborly relations among the states in that area.

The CSSR and GDR are following with concern the deteriorating situation in Central America and the Caribbean, which is due to the imperialist U.S. policy. They resolutely condemn any and all forms of armed aggression, as well as the use of political pressure on the Republic of Nicaragua, of threats addressed to Cuba, and of enhanced attacks against the national liberating forces in El Salvador and other countries of Central America. They support the efforts of the Contadora Group to resolve the conflict situation in Central America.

The two sides are in favor of a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East situation. The prerequisite for this is the immediate end of U.S.-supported aggression by Israel. The two representatives affirmed their countries' support for the USSR's initiatives of July 1984 concerning that region. They spoke in favor of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They spoke against all attempts to revive the policy of separate agreements. Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph also expressed deep alarm over the new escalation of the Iraq-Iran conflict and spoke in favor of the speediest possible end to the war and the solution of controversial issues by peaceful means.

The two sides expressed their countries' sympathy and solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and with all forces fighting against imperialist threats and interference, against any and all shades of racism and colonialism.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the liberation of the CSSR, of the German people, and of other nations, the two representatives recalled the immeasurable suffering caused to the peoples by the aggressive policy of imperialism. They recalled the immense sacrifices made by the USSR in the name of the victory of humanism. One of the lessons taught by this most terrible of all past wars is, in their opinion, the need to eliminate the danger of war before weapons begin doing the talking.

The heads of the CSSR and GDR Governments expressed high appreciation for the significance of the Warsaw Pact which, for a period of 30 years already, has helped ensure the security of the people of its member-states and helped preserve peace throughout the world. Aware of historical experience and of the danger existing in the present world, they affirmed the resolve of their states and peoples to continue deepening political and military cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization, with the aim of ensuring preparedness for defense on the necessary level and of realizing the initiative of the socialist states aimed at achieving disarmament and easing international tension.

The talks affirmed a full concurrence of opinions on all issues under discussion.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the results of the present negotiations will help further consolidate friendship and deepen cooperation between the peoples of the two countries; and that they will provide new stimuli for a further development of mutual relations in all spheres.

GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PITRA LEADS CPCZ STUDY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD252256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] A study delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Frantisek Pitra, its secretary, left for Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It will exchange experiences gained from implementing the CPCZ and CPSU policy for improving planned management in the agro-industrial complex and for applying scientific and technological findings in practice. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN TALKS

For Addis Ababa reportage on the visit to Ethiopia of a delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to the CSSR-Ethiopian Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technological, and Trade Cooperation conference, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 26 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN NORWAY ON 3-DAY VISIT

Official Talks Begin

LD261022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Oslo, 25 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Oslo today on a 3-day visit at the invitation of his Norwegian counterpart, Sverre Strøm. At Forneby Airport, he was cordially welcomed by Sverre Strøm, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and other public figures. Gerhard Waschewski, GDR ambassador to Norway, was also present.

Oskar Fischer and Sverre Strøm met in Oslo today for their first official talks at the Norwegian Foreign Ministry. The talk, which was held in an open and friendly atmosphere, centered on international issues, particularly questions of ensuring international security. Bilateral relations were also discussed in detail, and it was noted that both sides want to give these relations further impetus. Foreign Minister Strøm recalled his official visit to the GDR 2 years ago, which was successful because it took place in a constructive spirit.

The two ministers agreed that since their last official talks in Berlin, the international situation had changed rapidly. Oskar Fischer described the present situation as worrying. Therefore, he said, the new talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva are all the more important.

The GDR foreign minister noted that deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe is continuing and that Washington is sticking to its star wars plans. This weighs heavily on the development of the situation. Oskar Fischer said that the continued striving for military superiority is incompatible with observation of the principle of equality and equal security.

After once again reaffirming the proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states on detente and disarmament, Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR is determined, with all forces of goodwill, to patiently seek peaceful solutions. "We want to make our contribution toward giving fresh impetus to the policy of detente," he said.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm agreed that the principle of equality and equal security has to be the basis of all efforts for maintaining peace. Despite opposing views and conclusions, the determination of all sides is required to solve the problems at the negotiating table and avoid an armed conflict. Norway is in favor of verifiable agreements on arms limitation, and sees the importance of an agreement not only in the fact that it limits the arms race, but chiefly in the fact that it can create trust and favorably influence the climate for further steps to contain the arms race.

During the official talks, both ministers discussed the state of the Stockholm conference and announced their wish for lasting results that serve detente and consolidate trust.

In conclusion, Oskar Fischer noted that during the talks, agreement was reached on the goal that has to be achieved; it is now a matter of reaching agreement on the way to achieve it. Present at the talks were the ambassadors of the GDR and the Kingdom of Norway, Gerhard Waschewski and Per Borgin.

Stray Hosts Dinner

LD261132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Oslo, 25 Mar (ADN) -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Stray gave a dinner in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer this evening. The two ministers proposed toasts and referred to international issues and the successful development of cooperation. The Norwegian foreign minister stressed that his government is interested in continuing the political dialogue between East and West. This is a dialogue which can create trust and understanding.

Relations with the GDR are an example of how flourishing cooperation has developed in various spheres. In this connection, Sverre Stray emphasized the importance of the joint trade relations and links in the spheres of culture and environmental protection.

Touching on the international situation, the Norwegian foreign minister welcomed the Geneva negotiations and stressed that "solutions acceptable to both sides" have to be found. In Geneva, it is a matter of "avoiding a further arms race and of achieving a considerable reduction of the total arsenal of nuclear weapons" on both sides. Norway also attaches great importance to the Stockholm conference, Stray said. The meeting on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act will offer "a natural opportunity to stress the continuing validity of the principles on which the process of detente was based."

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer recalled in his reply the 45th anniversary of fascist Germany's attack on Norway on 9 April. "The memory of the war in which almost 50 million people died, including over 20 million Soviet citizens," he said, "is an urgent warning to bring together all forces in order to prevent a new military conflict and a nuclear inferno." In this connection Oskar Fischer expressed to the Norwegian people the great respect and esteem felt in the GDR for the patriots of this Scandinavian country for their self-sacrificing struggle against fascist occupation and war.

Oskar Fischer pointed to Erich Honecker's statement that today's chief task is the safeguarding of peace. Therefore, one must strive for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, and the danger of war must be banished by means of arms limitation and radical disarmament.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR hopes for positive results from the Geneva negotiations. "We foresee these in the working out of effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and at ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and consolidating strategic stability." On the Stockholm conference, Oskar Fischer said that a sensible linking of political measures, based on international law, for creating trust and security with military measures would have a lasting stabilizing effect, for Europe and beyond.

In conclusion, Oskar Fischer praised existing bilateral relations and stressed the GDR's readiness to further develop constructive and stable relations with the Kingdom of Norway in a spirit of good-neighborliness.

King Olav Receives Fischer

LD270032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Oslo, 26 Mar (ADN) -- King Olav V, the Norwegian head of state, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today in Oslo Castle for an audience.

During the friendly talk Oskar Fischer conveyed personal, warm greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. King Olav thanked him and asked him to reciprocate the greetings equally cordially. He expressed his satisfaction about the favorable development of relations between Norway and the GDR and said that Oskar Fischer's official visit is a sign of both countries' efforts to further cultivate these relations. Oskar Fischer also said that bilateral relations are developing constructively and without problems.

Especially in the complex international situation, favorable impulses will emanate from these relations to improve the international climate. The GDR considers it very important to work together with all states willing to bring international developments back to peaceful channels.

This afternoon the GDR foreign minister met Asbjorn Haugstvedt, minister of commerce and shipping of the Kingdom of Norway, in the Ministry of Trade building in Oslo. During their friendly meeting the two sides declared their interest in expanding beneficial economic relations and thereby utilizing all available opportunities.

On the evening of the 2d day of his visit, Oskar Fischer granted Norwegian television an interview in which he replied to questions on relations between the two countries and on the international situation.

1986-90 PLAN COORDINATION DISCUSSED WITH BULGARIA

AU260835 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Deliberations on coordinating the national economic plans of the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the 1986-90 period are taking place in Berlin from 21 to 23 March 1985. They are being conducted by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

At the beginning of the deliberations the interlocutors stressed that with the coordination of plans, essential prerequisites are being created for successfully implementing further the main trends of economic and scientific-technological cooperation until 1990 agreed upon between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and for implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries.

At the same time this work serves the preparations for the 11th SED Congress and the 13th BCP Congress.

Central to the coordination of plans are tasks related to enhancing the capacity and effectiveness of the national economies of the GDR and Bulgarian People's Republic on the path of comprehensive intensification. The efforts are primarily aimed at accelerating scientific-technical progress and at rapid application of the most recent findings in production.

This applies first and foremost to the development and broad application of such key technologies as microelectronics, robot technology, and the latest energy and material-saving processes in machine building in electrical engineering and electronics, and in the chemical and metallurgical industries. A considerable national economic benefit results from all this for the two countries.

Gerhard Schuerer and Stanish Bonev noted that with the plan coordination, good preconditions are being created for the further expansion of trade relations up to 1990. The exchange of important raw materials, materials, and consumer goods is to be continued. Mutual deliveries on the basis of increasing specialization and cooperation comprise, particularly, products of the metal processing and chemical industries, which are important for reationalization and the higher refinement of the production. Products of agriculture and of the foodstuffs industry will also occupy an important place in the future in the GDR's imports.

The deliberations took place in a constructive, friendly atmosphere. Valcho Naydenov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic, is also participating.

SED TELEGRAM SENT TO LAO PARTY LEADERS

AU251142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the members of our party and the people of the GDR on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the LPRP. In 3 decades of sacrificial work for the aims of the Lao Revolution, your party has won victories of historic significance. Under the leadership of the LPRP, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, Comrade Kaysone Phomviharn, the Lao people achieved national independence and set up a sovereign socialist state, a strong bulwark of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. Today it is applying all its strength to solve the tasks set by the Third LPRP Congress. The SED and the people of the GDR congratulate you most cordially on the historic successes which the Lao people have achieved.

In its work the LPRP most closely links the fulfillment of national tasks and international commitments. Its constructive foreign policy of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, its active participation in the worldwide struggle against imperialist confrontation to prevent a nuclear inferno, promote the creation of favorable conditions for building socialism in Laos and are at the same time a contribution to securing the peaceful future of mankind. A strong source of strength for the Lao people are the fraternal relations with the USSR, and the other states of the socialist community as well as the firm solidarity of the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

The SED and the LPRP, our states and peoples, have been linked for a long time by inseparable friendship and solidarity. It fills us with pleasure and satisfaction, that the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic is still in effect. Be assured that the SED and the GDR people will use all their strength to further consolidate the militant alliance of our parties and peoples, to deepen our fraternal cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON 13TH MSZMP NATIONAL CONGRESS

Central Committee Report

LD251234 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0921 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] We now bring you the MSZMP Central Committee's report on the work that has been done since the 12th congress, on the party and country's situation, and on the tasks facing the party and society. The introduction to the document notes:

[Unidentified announcer] Four decades have elapsed since the USSR, which bore the main burden of World War II, together with the allied powers reaped victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. We guard with respect the memory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the peoples, among them the memory of those Hungarian communists, democrats, and antifascist patriots who here at home and in many other countries took part in the struggle and gave their lives in the struggle against fascism.

Hungary, which was liberated as a consequence of the Soviet Army, again became independent. A new era started in the history of our people. The road of social progress opened up before our nation. The epoch-making achievements of the 40 years were realized thanks to the cooperation of the party and the people, the communists and their allies.

The MSZMP has overcome the distortions and mistakes of the starting phase in the building of socialism. It has drawn the lessons and utilized the experiences. Our party, pursuing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and striving for the faithful service of the interests of the working class and the working masses, has gained and is enjoying the trust of our people and has become the leading power of our society.

The Central Committee published its guidelines at the start of December 1984, the basic document of the congress preparations. The congress guidelines have been debated by the party membership -- directly in the party basic organizations -- at the party conferences through its delegates. At the request of the Central Committee, the guidelines have been discussed and opinion on them has been expressed by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, the National Council of Cooperatives, the National Council of Hungarian Women, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Presidium, and the Executive Committee of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations. The proposals of the party and social organizations have greatly helped in preparing for the congress. The congress can work with an awareness of the opinions of the communists and those outside the party and can make decisions on the most important affairs of society.

Speaking about the international situation and our foreign policy, the report points out that in the last 5 years unfavorable trends in the international situation have intensified. As a consequence of NATO steps, a more dangerous phase of the arms race has evolved than ever before.

As a consequence of steps increasing military confrontation, mutual trust, which is indispensable to normal relations between states with different social systems, has weakened. In spite of the negative international developments of recent years, no direct danger of a world war has taken shape and no irreparable break has taken place in the whole of East-West relations. The global military balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact, and NATO, which represents the chief guarantee of world's peace, has been maintained.

The coordinated efforts of the countries of the socialist community have served well the safeguarding of world peace.

The Warsaw Pact is a significant international, political, and military factor. It is the chief safeguard of the historically evolved military balance of power. The USSR and the Warsaw Pact have also in recent years made a whole series of comprehensive initiatives to reduce the danger of a world war, to promote the limitation of nuclear and conventional armaments, and to reduce military confrontation to the lowest possible level.

The endeavors of those realistic bourgeois political factions and responsible statesmen, who realize that there is no rational alternative to detente, are meeting with the efforts of the socialist countries. Pursuing detente is helped by the fact that the bilateral and multilateral agreements between the socialist and capitalist countries continue to be valid and that the forums of European security and cooperation still function.

The role of the antiwar movements, which group together the most varied social strata and political forces, has grown to safeguard world peace. Their actions, which mobilize great masses of people, have acted as a curb on the arms race. On the side of the cause of peace and disarmament, stands are being taken together by communists and social democrats, church leaders and simple believers, environmentalists, scientists, doctors, outstanding personalities, and other progressive and peace-loving forces.

Analyzing our country's international situation, the document notes: The international esteem of the Hungarian People's Republic in the period under consideration has continued to grow. The world's progressive and realistical public opinion knows and recognizes our results, respects the principled nature of our policies, and respects the politics' calculableness and trustworthiness. It knows that we are firm allies to our allies and correct partners to other countries.

The USSR is the most secure international support of our country's independence, of our work of socialist construction. The further strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the enrichment of cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples are our first-ranking national interests.

We consider our fundamental tasks to be to strengthen the cooperation being carried out under the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to improve its effectiveness, and to continuously perfect its forms and methods.

Our relations with the socialist countries have developed and our cooperation has expanded. We highly appreciate and utilize the experiences of their constructive work. It continues to be our endeavor to promote the development of relations with all socialist countries and to promote cooperation. In the period under review, like other socialist countries, our country's relations with the PRC have also developed.

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, taking into account equality of rights and mutual interests, our relations have expanded with the capitalist countries. We strive to maintain dialogue, continue cooperation, and to expand political, economic, cultural, and other relations with the countries of different social systems. The most important objective of the Hungarian People's Republic's foreign policy continues to be to create as favorable international conditions as possible for the socialist construction work of our people. For this reason we take a stand -- on every possible occasion and in every possible forum -- in the interests of peace, detente, and social progress.

The most important findings of the chapter dealing with the country's domestic political situation and the development of its social and political conditions are as follows:

In the period under review, compared to the previous one, we continued to build a socialist society in more difficult conditions.

Because of the growth of international tension and economic difficulties, our socialist society was exposed to a great ordeal.

In the changed situation, the weaknesses of our work are coming into sharper focus and phenomena that are contrary to our ideas and that violate public morality are giving rise to increasing antipathy in our society.

Our social system rests on solid bases. Nearly all of the means of production are under socialist, state, and cooperative ownership. It is our decisively important task, thanks to the planned economy, to use as fully as possible the possibilities inherent in socialist ownership. For this reason, workers' ownership awareness must be strengthened, their interest in more effective operation of the means of production must be increased, and they must be involved to a greater extent in preparing decisions and controlling implementation. Our state recognizes and defends personal ownership legally gained through work, which in the course of our socialist development has significantly increased. The development of property differences originating in incomes obtained without work must be halted through economic and legal regulation.

We now quote the part of the report dealing with the situation of the social classes and strata:

From the point of view of the stability of our system, the socialist commitment, activism, and firmness of the working class are of decisive significance. Some 56 percent of the active earners belong to its ranks. Raising the general and professional education of workers and ensuring their direct participation in public life in ever larger numbers, formulating party policy, and in organizing its execution as well as its supervision are important tasks for us.

The cooperative peasantry, amounting to 14 percent of active earners, is a stable ally of the working class. Raising agriculture to a high level is making a major contribution to the radical transformation of the peasants' way of life.

The increased significance of intellectual work requiring high-level qualifications is a consequence of development. The intelligentsia, accounting for some 8 percent of active earners, share in our social, economic, and cultural progress with their work. The further unfolding of the creative ability and activity in public life of the intelligentsia is to be encouraged and assisted. Some 18 percent of those who work are non-manual workers. The quality of their work substantially affects the standard of management and administration and has an influence on the general mood of the whole society.

Some 4 percent of the working people are small goods producers, artisans, and small entrepreneurs, whose work satisfies real social needs. There is a need for their activity in the longer term, too, in the life of socialist society.

The consensus of the overwhelming majority of our people remains unchanged on the main questions of building socialism. However, in assessing our situation in relation to ways and means for our further development, views are now more diverse than in the past. In such conditions, the need to intensify our efforts to strengthen unity is of even greater significance.

The fact that all our people have an interest in building socialism forms the foundation of national unity. Encouragement is being given to continue the policy of alliance and the cohesion of forces brought together for the sake of our progress by the fact that our party takes into account the conditions of real life, openly reveals contradictions arising in the course of development and, by taking into account the views of the masses, realistically lays down the tasks to be carried out.

And now about the social and mass organizations, about their members and about the young:

Our party relies on the trade unions, which are the most comprehensive organizations of the working class and working people living on wages and salaries. The trade unions are to strengthen their activities in representing and safeguarding workers' interests and they are to require the disciplined execution of commitments.

Education of the young in the spirit of socialism and their preparation for an independent life are causes involving all of society. Our party and society trust the young, but at the same time they require certain things of them. We are against superficial or false assessments of the young. We do not hide unfavorable phenomena, but we repudiate all extreme and unjust accusations. The basis for assessing the young can only be founded on how they carry out their tasks; how they live, think, study, and work; and what they do for society. We must create greater opportunities for youth to be involved in independent and responsible actions and for them to prove in practice their knowledge and abilities.

KISZ takes part in carrying out tasks confronting society. The youth organization is to strengthen the youthful characteristics of its movement. Its political work and its entire activity are aimed at exercising a positive influence on its members and young people outside KISZ.

The PPF effectively helps to assert the party's policy of alliance and national unity, which is being realized in the spirit of socialist goals.

Our party requires that the PPF continue to take an active part in efforts designed to serve socialist construction and the socialist development of conditions in society. At debates, it should allow the largest possible number of people to express their views on issues of both national significance and local interest.

Now we quote from the section dealing with church-state relations and the position of the national minorities:

The fact that relations between the state and the churches are settled benefits our people. Cooperation is based on feelings of responsibility for the fate of the country and it develops within the framework of our policy of alliance.

The democratic federations of national minorities functioning in our country carry out their activities in accordance with their purpose. The national minorities regard the Hungarian People's Republic as their own homeland. The equal rights of the national minorities in Hungary are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The national minorities play a major part in the development of friendship between Hungarians and neighboring peoples. We consider their relations with nations who have the same mother tongues as being natural and we promote them. Similarly, we consider it to be a natural requirement that citizens of Hungarian nationality in neighboring countries should also be able to cultivate their mother tongue and develop their national culture. According to our conviction, socialist development makes it possible for people to march along the road of mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation by overcoming the remnants of bourgeois nationalism.

And now about the position of the family and the population and situation of women:

Our state and society are giving more help and protection to the institution of the family -- all the more so because recently there has been an increase in the number of families that have disintegrated and in the number of children in danger.

The changes in the state of the population are of great importance to society. Due to the unfavorable ratios of births and deaths, the country's population of the country has declined by 51,000 since 1980. The government has worked out a long-term population policy, the purpose of which is to ensure that the population's state of health improves and that the population decline is first stopped and then reversed. Our population policy continues to be based on the decisions of individuals and families and endeavors to improve conditions for demographic processes.

In the period that has elapsed since the 12th congress, women's social, economic, and social welfare positions have improved and their living and working conditions have changed for the better.

As for the new electoral law, we have the following to say:

The new electoral law creates favorable conditions for making the work of bodies which represent the interests of the people more substantial. By requiring multiple nominations, it can be ensured in the course of national parliamentary and local council elections, due this year, that socialist democracy is further extended and the circle of those taking part in public life is broadened.

On the subject of central state direction, the report stresses the following, among other things:

Government work needs to be further developed. The efficiency of direction is to be improved by better coordination of state and social organs, more precise definition of various spheres of authority, and simplification of public administration and the execution of administrative business. Decentralization of spheres of authority and the resulting responsibilities will continue. It is necessary that the functioning of state organizations improve and bureaucracy decrease. This requires better preparation in the training of those working in state administration and requires the modernization of work processes. Belief in the omnipotence of legal-administrative solutions must be resisted. We still frequently resort to purely legal prescriptions instead of creating interests and using persuasion.

We should endeavor to ensure that central state administration deals with the most essential social and economic tasks and the main issues of development. Greater openness is to be given to state administrative work and it is necessary to strengthen its supervision by bodies and by all of society.

Local councils' independence, responsibility, and involvement in economic management is to be further increased. The organizational, personnel, and financial conditions of local councils' work are to be improved. Public participation in the administration of public affairs should be increased.

The development of socialist democracy is a historic task of our party. Increasing the independence of local organs, enterprises, and institutions creates favorable conditions and opportunities for the population to take a direct part, or to do so by way of representative social bodies and organs, in administering public affairs, preparing decisions, and supervising their execution.

Socialist legality is a fundamental and unchanged aspect of our internal policy. This is noted in the report, which then goes on as follows:

A large majority of our citizens exercise their rights in accordance with the law; they carry out their tasks in a disciplined way and live and work in accordance with our ethical norms. However, the number of those who assert their real or assumed interests at the expense of the community is also by no means insignificant. Some neglect their duties or deliberately ignore them.

Phenomena that violate the law or our ethical norms are increasing. This includes slackened discipline, irresponsibility, vandalism or negligent handling of public property, illegal profit making, regularly shirking work, and an attitude of toleration toward all these shortcomings.

State discipline and the discipline of citizens must be strengthened in all areas of social life and it must be made known that rights and duties are inseparable from each other and can only be asserted together. Safeguarding the cleanliness of public life and struggling against all manifestations of abuses of power, personal connections, nepotism, and corruption are especially important.

The document then praises the work carried out by the People's Army, the Border Guard, the police, and other armed bodies, and discusses defense of the homeland. The Hungarian People's Army cooperates closely with the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Its readiness is at a high level and the modernization of its military technology and of its organizational structures is being realized according to plan.

The first sentence of the chapter dealing with economic construction concerns the conditions necessary for the Hungarian economy. Beginning in the mid-seventies, the internal and external conditions of economic development changed significantly. We belatedly recognized the permanent nature of the changes taking place in the world economy. During these years, economic policy was aimed primarily at averting the negative effect of these changes on economic development and on living standards.

We managed to preserve the country's international liquidity without harming our fundamental achievements. It became necessary to simultaneously speed up improvements in the external trade balance and to reduce the debt burden in order to preserve our liquidity, in spite of the fact that this was originally planned for the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. In the past 4 years, the volume of exports increased by 28 percent and that of imports by 4 percent. Since 1982, we have achieved a constantly growing surplus in foreign trade. All this has enabled us to reduce our debt burden in convertible currencies by about 15 percent, as well as servicing high interest charges.

Industrial output grew by 10 percent in 4 years, but this was less than the projected figure. The ratio of new, economically marketable products and the competitiveness of products has not increased to the desired extent. One of the decisive reasons for this is the fact that technological development is not adequate and the implementation of scientific achievements into practice is slow.

Agriculture and the food processing industry fulfilled the tasks set by the 12th congress. Agricultural production during the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan increased by 12-13 percent compared with the average of the previous 5-year period. Despite recurring drought, wheat production per hectare was 4.6 metric tons, and that of corn was 6.1 metric tons for the 4-year average. This is a good result, even in international terms.

The picture is not so bright in the production of food and vegetables, and this, on top of difficulties of distribution on several occasions, caused justified discontent among the population. Animal husbandry developed in excess of the plan. In agriculture, material consumption per unit was reduced, but expenses connected with production are still high, barring a few exceptions.

The results achieved are significant in the unfolding of intensive economic management, but we still have not achieved a change affecting the entire people's economy. The income earning capacity of our people's economy is smaller than necessary and achievable. The demand for an improved balance can only be fulfilled by a 3-percent reduction in domestic consumption.

The stability of our people's economy and the basic achievements of our society were preserved even amid exceptionally difficult circumstances.

Our reserves, which can be brought to the surface under the present level of economic management, are running out. The restriction on long-term investments curtails development activity necessary for faster and more efficient expansion and gives no opportunity for a detectable increase in the consumption and earnings of the population. A significant improvement in the external circumstances of our construction work cannot be expected in the next few years. Improving the external balance continues to be a fundamental task. Surmounting our economic difficulties also demands that we expand the foundation required for raising the standard of living and for technological development. All this can only be achieved by increasing the earnings-producing capacity of the people's economy. The emphasis is placed therefore on improving the standard of economic management, unfolding the creative energies and initiative of workers, and hence on creating conditions necessary for a more dynamic development of the people's economy. The Central Committee states that the Seventh 5-Year Plan must become the program of efficient economic development.

According to the facts available to us today a 14-17 percent increase can be projected for national income during the seventh 5-year period. This can be achieved by a 13-16 percent expansion of industrial output and a 12-14 percent expansion of agricultural production. The designated rate of economic development will enable us to increase domestic consumption by 13-16 percent and to further improve the external balance of the economy.

In comparison with economically developed countries, per unit raw material and energy consumption is still high and labor efficiency is low. Therefore, more has to be done to stimulate creative, entrepreneurial abilities and to improve work culture and the organizational system. Sectors embodying high-level intellectual and physical work and operation with production traditions which are also internationally recognized should be expanded, including the pharmaceutical industry, the communications and vacuum technology industry, and the manufacture of transport machinery.

The emergence of intensive development at the same time is increasingly dependent on the development of the electronics, especially the microelectronics sector, and a wide-ranging utilization of its technology. This also makes it necessary that the spread of electronics on the level of the people's economy, which fundamentally influences the quality of economic and social activity, should begin.

The harmonized development of agriculture and the food industry continues to be a special task in the future. The realization of the tasks of agriculture depends essentially on the economic activity of large socialist enterprises. The activity of home plots of cooperative members integrated by large enterprises and the production of auxiliary economic units will continue in the future to be an important part of agricultural production.

A great achievement of the socialist order is full employment that does away with unemployment. A balance of continuing development with full employment will become efficient employment. This may result in some enterprises pursuing uneconomic activity in jobs that have become obsolete, while at enterprises functioning well the opportunities for material recognition of employment and work will increase. Great attention must be paid to ensure that the redeployment of the work force which becomes necessary is accompanied by as little trauma as possible for the individuals involved. The possibility of acquiring more knowledge and a new profession should be guaranteed to them.

An essential condition for intensive economic development is speeding up the rate of technological and scientific progress.

This must be promoted by the establishment of the appropriate incentives, by the improvement of cooperation between producer and research and development organizations, by concentrating the resources and means available on the most important tasks. A turnaround must be achieved in the social recognition of the role and significance of scientific-technical development. More effort must be exerted in order to reduce our technological backwardness. The operation of increasingly modern productive equipment, and the use and utilization of new types of products and services demand that the standard of general and specialized education be raised. Alongside more dynamic support for domestic research and the exploitation of its achievements, more attention must be paid to the utilization and better exploitation of technological achievements and processes which represent the international standard.

The analysis of our foreign trade relations begins by emphasizing the significance of CEMA. The multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries is an essential requirement of our economic construction work. Our most important economic partner, the USSR, is of decisive significance. Almost one-third of our foreign trade is conducted with this country. In the future, we shall aim to further expand and make even more efficient our cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist countries by exploiting the opportunities offered by productive specialization, primarily cooperation in production. We wish to expand scientific-technological cooperation, which accelerates technological progress and facilitates the manufacture of and trade in products of a high technical standard. We promote direct links among enterprises, productive units, and institutes of scientific research and development. We wish to expand our relations with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Beyond an increase in foreign trade goods turnover, we seek to broaden production, financial, and technical-scientific relations.

We are also seeking an increase in goods turnover with the developing countries.

Regarding the modernization of our system of economic management, the economic reform introduced in 1968 strengthened our socialist system. The Central Committee session of April 1984 determined, in accordance with the changed conditions and requirements, the comprehensive modernization of our system of economic management.

The system of economic management develops within the framework of planned socialist economy. It is built on the linking of the people's economic plan as well as the goods, money, and market relations also existing in the socialist economy, on taking into account the active role of the market. It enables independent, responsible enterprise decisions. The steps that were decided on are a socialist solution. Their realization will help eliminate the unfavorable processes, which is the achievement of our fundamental social and economic policy goals.

The socialist large-scale works have a decisive role in accomplishing our economic policy tasks. We must achieve the operation, in every sphere of the people's economy, of state enterprises and cooperatives which are technically well equipped, managed profitably and in a modern manner, planned and managed in a superior manner, and competitive.

Ensuring the decisive role of state enterprises and cooperatives, we support the better utilization of the individual and family manpower reserves. A large part of auxiliary and supplementary economic activity, small enterprises, and economic work collectives are gradually fitting into the system of socialist economy. They contribute to enterprise results, to the supply of the population.

Unfavorable phenomena and abuses also can be experienced in connection with the small enterprises. The circumvention of the laws must definitely be stopped in this sphere.

On the entirety of the economic program, the document establishes: We trust that this program will gain the agreement and support of our people.

We shall now quote from the chapter dealing with the living standard, the living conditions, social policy:

The fundamental principle of our living standard policy is that everyone should partake of the material benefits in proportion with his performance -- work. Security of existence is guaranteed by the right to work and our social policy system of institutions. The fundamental condition of the balanced, secure development of the people's economy is that only the amount we have produced can be distributed. The standard of living of the population can develop in accordance to the productivity of the people's economy.

In the past 4 years, per capita real income and consumption both grew by 6 percent, but real wages decreased. The real value of some pensions and social benefits was not successfully preserved. These are national statistics, averages. From these, it is evident that we have not been able to fully realize the goal set by the 12th congress, that we should safeguard the already attained living standard. The livelihood of certain strata of the population became more difficult, their living standard decreased.

We achieved the congress' goals for the improvement of living conditions. With considerable effort we maintained the balance of purchasing power and the commodity supply. The population's supply of basic foods and subsistence items was balanced.

Evaluating the foreseeable possibilities for our development, we can plan for a modest but perceptible growth in living standards. According to our present knowledge, a goal which can be set will be for real income per capita and the population's consumption to rise 10-13 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

In the past decades, the share of social benefits not directly related to work has gradually grown. This has proven to be a favorable process which strengthens the socialist character of our society. At the same time, it has also become apparent that it is not expedient to further increase this share because it restricts the possibility for incentives based in work done. In the following period, the conditions for growth in real wages must be created.

In past years, the process of leveling between the fundamental classes and strata of society continued in the distribution of incomes. However, differences, which are partly justified and partly unjustified have developed within certain strata. Our wages system still does not provide enough incentive for increased productivity; it does not adequately increase employment efficiency.

Consumer price increases cause tensions among the population. In the future, too, consumer prices must adjust to producer prices, and the state support of prices will be justified only in the spheres which are important from the viewpoint of social policy. At the same time, efficient methods of moderating price increases must be worked out. The correct proportions must be elaborated so the price increases are socially tolerable and so their unfavorable effect on living standards are offset by wage- and income-policy measures.

In the past years, social policy has come to the forefront of attention. It is very important that our system of benefits be more just; it should lessen unjustified social inequalities and disadvantages. The situation, especially of those for whom the general supply systems do not provide adequate security and whose problems cannot be solved either by the family or by the workplace, must be followed attentively.

Social justice requires that those with larger incomes contribute to an increased extent to rates and taxes. Those in need on the basis of their income and social situation should receive more allowances and benefits.

Concerning the situation of pensioners and young people, the number of those left to themselves, living alone, and in need of nursing and care is increasing. Primarily they must be helped. A pension is a right acquired through work. Our goal is that with creation of the necessary financial provisions we should raise low pensions and gradually be able to preserve the purchasing power of pensions.

The young people who newly enter work generally find themselves simultaneously facing the problems of starting careers, establishing families, and obtaining housing. Their burdens have increased in recent years. In the interest of facilitating the establishment of families and making preparations for conducting an independent life, we should further increase the social support for the construction and purchasing of homes.

It is necessary for the state in the future to shoulder an increasing part of the costs of child rearing. Financial benefits can grow to the extent that material resources are created for this.

Some conclusions from the detailed analysis on the housing situation: In the coming years, in living standard policy, greater attention must be devoted to development of the population's infrastructure. One of our most important goals is further improvement of the housing situation.

Problems and tensions are being caused by the fact that we have been forced to reduce the construction of state apartments. This is slowing us down in meeting the claims of families entitled to such dwellings and in eliminating obsolete state dwellings.

The improvement of the housing supply is being curbed primarily by the considerable increase in housing prices. This puts some of those awaiting housing in a very difficult situation. For this reason, the development of housing prices requires special attention. With regulation of the conditions for acquiring private homes, differences in the burden-bearing capacity of families must be counted on more. Construction of state apartments must be increased, but the main form of acquiring housing will remain the construction and purchase of privately owned dwellings.

The fundamental principle of our socialist public health, the report states, is that it should be accessible to every inhabitant and be of a high standard in relation to possibilities.

In spite of the continuous development of health provisions, the population's health situation is not satisfactory. The institutional provision of the elderly in need of health care is unresolved. The problems are increasing because of the technical condition and poor equipment in the older hospitals.

The halting and reversal of the negative tendencies which have developed in the population's health condition in the past years are important social causes. We are continuing the quantitative and qualitative development of the network of health institutions. The modernization of the direction and operational mechanism of health provisions must be put on the agenda.

Settlement development, environmental protection: In the future, in accordance with the long-term regional and settlement development requirements, more favorable conditions for reducing territorial disproportions must be created.

In our country, too, protecting the human environment, preserving our natural assets, averting environmental damage, safeguarding the quality of the waters, ensuring pure air, and decreasing noise pollution have become important tasks. Attaining this goal requires, beyond the accomplishment of the state tasks, action by all of society, a widespread expansion of environmental education.

The next chapter deals with ideology, science and culture. First of all, concerning ideology: The thinking of our people is fundamentally characterized by an identification with the goals of socialism. The educational-cultural level of the population has increased, as has its political-economic awareness and interest. Our people perceive the internal situation of our country, the position it occupies in the world, in a more realistic spirit and they are more sensitive in their reaction to phenomena that are alien to our socialist ideals. They are willing to work more consciously on the preservation and enrichment of our historic achievements.

The contradictions in the development of the socialist society and the economic difficulties are creating confusion in public thinking. Confusions in public thinking often reflect genuine problems. However, they also indicate shortcomings in our ideological and propaganda work.

Our society is not ideologically uniform yet. There is agreement as regards the fundamental socialist goals but this does not relieve us of the obligation to argue with views that are alien to our ideas. The theory of Marxism-Leninism enjoys a genuine basis and belief in our country. The practice and unquestionable achievements of the building of socialism so far provide the basis on which, with better theoretical and propaganda work, we can further expand the circle of those with a conscious Marxist-Leninist conviction.

It must be ensured that in the cultural and mass communication institutions of the socialist state the ideological system of Marxist-Leninism, socialist values, should play a decisive role. We can strengthen our ideological positions only through sensitivity to new issues, providing scientifically based answers to them, and through debates which clarify issues through an open, consistent, and united stand by communists working in the sphere of intellectual life.

There appears to be a divergence between the frequently idealized and at times illusory view of socialism developed earlier and contemporary reality. The realization that contradictions arise in socialism as well and that it is through resolving these that society develops has not become sufficiently widely recognized yet.

In its theoretical activities and practical policies the party continues to take a stand against both the underestimation of the national framework of development and national disinterest, cosmopolitanism, as well as against the manifestations of nationalism transgressing on the genuine interests of the nation. Nationalist views and passions are partly historically inherited and are in part reviving as a result of the anticommunist ideological offensive. However, the contradictions which arise in the course of the building of socialism also play a part in their survival. Those who respond to nationalism with nationalism damage their own people and nation as well. A consistent, decisive, and united stand against manifestations of nationalism must be ensured by way of ideological clarification as well.

In line with its traditions, our party bases its policies on the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Consequently, in our policy our national self respect is naturally united with respect for other peoples, and the service of our national interests with the cultivation of friendship and solidarity between the peoples.

The document says the following concerning propaganda and information work: In order for the creative activity of the masses to develop further and for socialist democracy to deepen, there is a definite need for open, frank information and persuasion. The effects of propaganda, agitation, and informative work are at times weakened by a lack of the power of persuasion, delay in reacting to events, and the underestimation of ideological work. This can be observed in many places. Let information be accurate, truthful, quick, and committed. Let it endeavor to explain the important political interconnections.

Following an informative passage on results in the educational sphere, the report goes on as follows:

Despite significant investments, the material and personnel conditions of education have not fully kept in step with the increased quantitative and qualitative demands placed on the schools. In future, the comprehensive development of education and higher education must be accelerated. The main direction of this is the modernization of content and the improvement of the quality of educational work.

Improving the material and personnel provisions of education is a task of the greatest importance. Outstanding attention must be given to securing the conditions necessary for the general and middle-level education of the more populous age ranges at an appropriate level. The obvious regional and institutional differences must be reduced. Effective measures must be taken to ameliorate the shortage of teachers, to develop further training, and to increase the attractiveness of the career of teacher.

On science policy, our party continues its policy, which has been tested in practice. It regards science as the natural ally of socialism. It respects the freedom of scientific creation and appreciates researchers who are doing successful work.

In the coming years the demands placed on scientific research must be further increased. Support for less successful or more unsuccessful activities must be reduced. Priority must be given to helping the scientific branches that determined our social, economic, and technical development. From the point of view of our long-term development, basic research has great importance. Besides the exploration of reality and the continuation of the activity of preparing decisions, we ask the social scientists to employ the theory of Marxism-Leninism in the analysis of our conditions, to take a greater part in the Marxist analysis of the theoretical and historical experiences of contemporary Hungarian reality and in influencing social consciousness in the right direction.

Our long-term interests continue to justify increasing the resources for the development of research at a faster rate than the national income. Curbing any decrease in and improving the supply of materials for research are immediate tasks.

On the arts and culture: In recent years as well there have been creations of a high standard manifesting a socialist, humanist spirit. These have enriched Hungarian cultural life and earned respect for our people from beyond our frontiers.

In artistic life the creative workshops, associations, and unions, as well as the critical forums, play a decisive role. Some of them, however, in recent years have been unable to fulfill their tasks at the required level. Conscious selection in line with values is not satisfactory. Ideological and political concessions and editorial mistakes do occur. Certain artistic circles interpret the sociopolitical authority of the artistic intelligentsia in a distorted manner. These tendencies must be changed in the interest of society and the arts.

The ideological and cultural tasks raise higher requirements concerning the work of the party, state, and social organs and of the communists who work in the cultural workshops. It is necessary to strengthen the leading role of the party in every sphere of ideological and cultural life.

An important condition for enriching the level of culture, for high standards and intensity of culture is to widen the circle of people possessing an understanding of society and the world, who are aware of their own scope and responsibility, who are well informed. The implementation of the ideological and cultural tasks is an indispensable condition for the development of the human factors and for the further development of our society. The passage dealing with the situation and development of the party states that the leading role of the party is manifested in every important sphere of social existence.

During the period covered by the report, the unity of the party was subjected to a greater test of strength than earlier. The exacerbation of the international situation, the economic problems and the social tensions have also manifested their effects in the ranks of the party. On occasion, they caused political uncertainty. There have been a growing number of those who failed to understand or to agree with certain decisions by the leading organs of the party. The party has withstood the difficult task of the past few years. The decisive majority of party members live and work in accordance with the party's program, policy, and organizational rules, as communists, fulfilling their obligations as citizens and party members.

The fundamental precondition for the successful work of the party is the continuous renewal, protection, and strengthening of ideological, political, organizational unity and unity of action. It is not enough to agree with the principles in general; the test of genuine unity is the deed, the stand taken by communists in representing the policy and their active participation in its implementation.

Here are two passages from the analysis of cadre work, leadership work:

In the majority of cases leaders meet the growing requirements. In recent years their independence and initiative have increased. They react more sensitively and more rapidly to changes in the economic and social environment. At the same time, it has been necessary to take steps on a number of occasions against phenomena such as abuses of power, attempts to obtain unjustified financial advantages, lack of modesty, self-satisfaction, and revenge taken for criticisms.

The Central Committee is aware that leadership work has become considerably more difficult and more responsible in every sphere. It highly appreciates the work of those leaders whose performance is better than the average, who manifest initiative, are capable of winning over the masses and mobilizing them, and who set an example by their political and moral conduct.

Our party and our entire society are interested in ensuring that the largest possible number of suitable, well-prepared, and talented young people should fill leading posts. This should also strengthen the healthy unification of revolutionary experiences and youthful dynamism.

The final chapter of the report deals with the international activities of the party and notes, among other things, that in the past 5 years our party has held talks with the leaders of a total of 85 communist and Marxist-Leninist parties. In addition, regular contacts were also maintained with over 50 national democratic parties, national liberation movements, and socialist, social democratic, and bourgeois parties.

The communist parties independently determine their own policies by applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of socialist revolution and construction in accordance with national peculiarities and in harmony with concrete conditions. It is derived from the differences in their positions that they consider divergent solutions to serve their purposes. In the past few years there has been a continuous exchange of views among the parties about the possible roads leading to socialism and the development to date, present-day conditions, and prospects of existing socialism.

Our party has taken an active part in finding answers to new theoretical-political questions and clarifying differences in views. By so doing, it has taken a part in the creation of conditions indispensable for the joint action of communist and workers' parties.

The Central Committee report submitted to the 13th congress is concluded with the following sentences:

The 13th party congress is facing significant decisions. Our party membership and our people expect the congress to lay down the most important tasks of our socialist construction work, and to do so in a realistic way by recognizing the results of joint work and also carefully taking into account problems yet to be solved. It is also expected to work out a forward-looking, feasible, and mobilizing program for the next 5 years.

The Central Committee recommends that the congress strengthen our commitment to the universal cause of socialism, social progress, and peace. It should express the firm resolution of our party to move further ahead on the Leninist road. By representing the fundamental interests of our people, it is to continue its devoted work in the interests of establishing a developed socialist society, the Central Committee report concludes.

Kadar Speech

LD252231 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Mar 85

["Excerpts" of amendment of the MSZMP Central Committee report by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar at the 25 March opening session of the 13th MSZMP Congress held in the Budapest Congress Center -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades: Today is a great day in the history of our party as our 13th congress begins its work. This is an exceptionally important event for the party and for Communists, but, due to our social order, our domestic political situation, and the leading role of the party, it also exerts significant influence upon the development of our country and the life of our people. We are participating in an event of great significance; much depends on how the congress carries out its work. Repeating the words of the chairman, I also wish for successful work. On my part, I would also like to greet delegates to the congress, those invited from Hungary, who are also important factors in the life of our party, in the life of our society and its work, paying special attention among these to the group of veterans, who built the road of revolution for today's generation, to the group of our allies with whom we have fought up to now and wish to fight with in the future. If you allow me, I would like to particularly greet the invited guests from abroad, delegates of socialist countries, delegates of countries of socialist orientation, representatives of European communist and workers' parties and also the observers who thus honor our congress. Our party -- and we always say this with great emphasis -- is a patriotic and internationalist party, an adherent of the principle of friendship among peoples, and therefore I particularly thank the foreign guests attending our congress for contributing to the strengthening of the international character of our congress with their presence. [applause]

Dear comrades, this time we dispatched the report of the Central Committee before this event -- every delegate of the congress received it 10 days earlier -- and since then, people invited, and what is more, our foreign guests, received it on their arrival. In our opinion, the advantage of this is that our delegates, by familiarizing themselves with the official documents of the congress, can better prepare for its work, and our invited guests can also relate to the items laid out in the main documents of our congress.

As an amendment, I would like to say a few words about the preparations. The debate over the guidelines has taken place in an orderly fashion, without exception, in every single one of more than 25,000 party cells. They were debated in every single one of 1,317 party conferences, and the 935 delegates to the congress were elected in line with the party statutes and the Central Committee's decision. The reason I am stressing the Central Committee's decision is that thanks to this larger hall, we have managed to strengthen the party membership representation a little, because in the past one delegate was elected by 1,300 members, whereas now one delegate represents 1,000 members at the congress. The figure should confuse nobody, because the Central Committee directive said that wherever the prescribed figure had to be changed for some reason, it should be rounded upwards and not downwards. This is how we got the 935 delegates.

I would like to say a few words about the circumstances -- which we have to look at -- the circumstances in which the congress is carrying out its work. Just to say: Our congress is carrying out its work in a complicated world situation. At home, we have 5 years burdened with problems behind us. This long and painful winter has played its part in our mood, with the accompanying difficulties in energy supply, which further exacerbated the population's fuel problems. It must also be mentioned that the January price increases, which were forced upon us by circumstances, are noteworthy.

We can also talk about other circumstances, those that helped in the preparation for the congress and also strengthened the position of the congress on the public mood level. I would like to mention only a few of these: First I want to mention the objective, open, and constructive debate that characterized the entire membership's preparation for the congress. There was a great deal of activity. More than 20 percent of our party's membership rose to speak in those debates and expressed their opinions. The debate is familiar to you all. You know that many problems played a role in it and that people spoke about this. You know that there were also disputed issues, such as trends in the standard of living, the situation of the aged, of pensioners, the situation of young people starting out in life. Other issues were also raised in the debate, such as the various economic work collectives, the so-called ventures and, well, the negative phenomena to be found in trade and other areas.

Those responsible for this were adequately represented in the debate, every contributor, or a vast majority of contributors to the debate, were guided by the intention of improving things. During the course of this debate, during the course of preparations for the congress, everywhere every party meeting as well as the population of the country as a whole spoke deservedly about and recalled the 40th anniversary of our liberation.

Nevertheless, what is of decisive significance here at the congress, and I speak about this with warm feelings, is that in this great preparatory work, in this wide-ranging party debate, the basic theses of the guidelines published by the Central Committee commanded agreement, and it was apparent as a united desire, as a united demand, that we must continue on the main political path of the party and that the congress should provide an action program to the party membership and to our working people.

To the extent possible, the Central Committee endeavored to use the experience of the debate in the documents submitted to the congress. The Central Committee presented a report on the work accomplished. It is the right of the congress to express a view on how the Central Committee worked during those 5 years. All the same, I would still ask you to take into account and recognize in behalf of the Central Committee that while we have been unable to realize to the full extent and in the appropriate way all the objectives laid down by the 12th congress, nevertheless, the Central Committee carried out difficult work in its position. Moreover, the intention, the endeavor for something better, was always to promote socialist construction in every respect and at all times and in every question.

Besides, please, attribute also to the Central Committee the fact that all along it carried out an open policy. We spoke about the results when it was correct, necessary, and befitting the occasion. Nor have we concealed the problems and the difficulties from the party membership or even from our people. This is very important.

On the subject of the Central Committee report itself, I believe your assessment will also confirm that we have not tried to sweep the serious troubles and problems under the carpet. On the contrary, the Central Committee report speaks openly about these. I believe everyone knows that here in the congressional hall, or, to be more precise, among the delegates, every class, working strata and, I could even say, every profession of our society, are represented. Among the delegates here are workers, professionals, employees, scientists, researchers, writers, publicists, workers in transport and retail trade, creative artists, representatives of the Armed Forces, and even workers [laughter] in sport. In other words, practically every profession in our society is represented. However, there are no magicians and wizards here. No one should expect the delegates, who number just under 1,000, to bring about a miracle in this hall in the course of 4 days' work. We cannot bring about miracles. However, it is my view that our delegates and congress will honestly carry out the work that our party membership and our people can expect. In other words, that means that it should debate honestly and in a straightforward manner the work carried out over 5 years and take stock of the situation we are working in in a responsible and serious way. By taking stock of the conditions in which we are working, it should responsibly determine in the direction of further action and provide a program of work for our party membership and the working people building socialism.

In my view, the congress can carry out this work, and it is my profound conviction that it will do so. I wish every congress delegate success in achieving this. [applause]

The report is in the hands of the comrades. The document is the official report of the congress. I was given the task of making an opening address here, or, as it is usually called at party conferences, of opening the debate. I interpret this to mean that I do not have to give a second report; the way I understood the task entrusted to me by the Central Committee is that I should call the attention of the comrade delegates -- what is more, of everyone present here -- to certain questions that currently occupy our party membership, the people of the country and many of our friends, allies, and fellow fighters beyond our borders.

First, I would like to talk about the party. We rarely talk about the party and about Communists during our daily political activities, but here at the congress I feel I must start with this. Our party is the revolutionary vanguard of the Hungarian working class, a Marxist-Leninist party and a patriotic and internationalist party. We live in a socialist country. During the course of our history and as a result of our development, our party became the party of the people, the leading force of our society -- a task that we wish to fulfill with honor.

Our party considers it its duty -- because, after all, it cannot exist and work without this -- to pursue its activities in unison with the masses and on the basis of daily contacts. The leading thought and idea of our party is that it wants to gain with merit, and with its historic struggles -- perhaps I can say that it has gained with merit -- the confidence of the Hungarian people, the working class and our working people, and it has complete confidence in and relies completely on our working class, our working peasantry, and on our entire working people. This is how it has been in the past, and this is how our party wants to work in the future as well.

Our party is led by solid convictions, but not by dogmas. Our party has also endeavored to find the correct socialist answer to new problems of development. As to what extent and how this has been achieved in the past 5 years, that is the task of the congress to decide. However, we consider a party solid on principles, circumspect and prudent in daily politics, and ready for renewal as the ideal, and this is what we strive for. Life goes on, and at more advanced levels of society new questions arise for which answers provided decades ago or even 10-20 years ago are not completely adequate and have to be renewed.

Just a few words about communists. Here in Hungary we have always strived to ensure that communists should be completely equal to all citizens. Communists have not demanded, are not demanding, and will not demand any more rights; however, they must not be at a disadvantage in comparison with all other citizens either, of course. The behavior of communists is characterized by unselfishness, and the party itself and the party's membership should be free of all negative phenomena -- not a few of which are to be found in the life of our society and against which it is the honorable duty of the party and communists to fight.

Naturally, the party is a living organism. It is developing and is also growing. It has also grown during the past 5 years. Concerning the work associated with membership applications, I would nevertheless say that the membership application work of the past 5 years can generally be called healthy. Roughly speaking, the party's membership has increased by about 60,000, and has exceeded 850,000. Nevertheless, it is the Central Committee's judgment that when it comes to the building of the party, statistics should never rigidly be the main criterion. We must strive to build the party further from among people honestly fulfilling their work, and perhaps it is unnecessary to stress, from among the ranks of the younger generation, of young people.

Now I would like to talk about domestic policy. The fundamental and decisive feature of social life in the Hungarian People's Republic is that this is a socialist country and a socialist society. In our country, exploitation of one man by another has been eliminated, the exploiting classes have disappeared. Classes still do exist in our country, but all these are working classes and unresolvable contradictions do not exist among the classes. The working classes of Hungary work together under the leadership of the working class and its party. The basis of our state is the worker-peasant alliance, and to this belongs the alliance among the intelligentsia, [as heard] also the alliance between communists and non-party members, the alliance of people with differing ideologies, including the religious and even clerical people, all those who can agree with the fundamental national goal, that of the construction of socialist society, and are ready to help in this.

This is the extremely important element in the policy of our party. Our aim up to now is the same today and will continue in the future, too, so that, as we used to say in the past, all resources of the nation and all creative forces are united and gathered in the socialist national unity which has evolved and which is strengthening and developing, which fundamentally decides the political features of Hungary. This is also our future political program. Our point of departure is that everybody who has

the fate of the people in his heart, who wants the prosperity of the people, should join in the building work; everyone is an equal participant the same way as in the developed socialist society to be built in the future, or in the future classless communist society where every worker will have equal rights.

This is our policy, and it is as a result of this that I can state here that the domestic political situation in Hungary is solid. Here the construction of a socialist society is in progress with the united forces of all the creative energies of the people. This is what we aspire to and want to continue in the future as well.

The reason why I spoke of this issue first among the topics having to do with the internal political situation is that in Hungary a one-party system has developed historically and it will remain so. I would like to emphasize here that our party has, of course, come across this question many times in the course of its history; our opinion is -- taking the entire historical experience into consideration -- it seems to us that the one-party system is not a question of principle, but a practical question for the socialist societies, one which is decided by historical development in any given country.

Of the existing socialist countries, there are many where there are one-party systems, and currently there are several socialist countries as well where several political parties function and I, for my own part, consider that in the future stages of socialist world development, the number of these is likely to increase even further.

There is a one-party system here. Taking this also into consideration, an emphatic thesis of the policy pursued by our party is the further development of the democratization of society, or, as we call it, of socialist democracy. This is necessary: In principle and politically, the entire socialist work of construction depends not least on this, on how we can deepen and develop socialist democracy in the future.

I think perhaps the first element of this can be what I have already mentioned -- something that we never renounce -- the further strengthening of the direct links between the party and the masses. Another very important line of development is represented by the independent, further work of the mass organizations -- trade union, Communist Youth League, and other mass organizations and mass movements -- present and functioning in the social and political life of the Hungarian People's Republic, work which well fulfills the purpose of these organizations.

I must include here the further development of the work of the Patriotic People's Front. The Patriotic People's Front, as you know, is a mass movement here; in other words, it has no individual membership. However, it is a very important, living organization in whose system of committees hundreds of thousands combine, join forces, and carry out daily work for the benefit of the construction of socialism. They can deal with many socially important issues directly and effectively, even in spheres where the party cannot work so directly and effectively.

The fundamental goal is the further strengthening of socialist national unity, the involvement of people who want to be socially active, young people, in political work, but never forgetting the goal, nor the fact that among the member organizations of the Patriotic People's Front, the first, the founding member is the revolutionary party of the working class, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

A further venue of the development of socialist democracy and [words indistinct] is to devote even greater attention within the party to the possibilities that exist in the independence of the councils, factories, and institutions. When in 1968 we introduced the new system of economic management, which is a system of indirect management and which gave the enterprises a great deal of independence, as a one-time practising

local party functionary, I was very glad because it is clear to me that the party, trade union and Communist Youth League working locally, in the factories, can work truly effectively, beyond supporting the general policy, to the extent to which questions are decided on the spot.

This is where the particular task of the party and the social organizations lies, namely to realize a certain policy, a certain economic policy, a certain social policy, to call it by that name, within the framework of the independent, local decisionmaking of the factories. Naturally, in the appropriate way and with the appropriate methods.

The new form of enterprise management that we are now gradually introducing and will later introduce in a wider sphere will provide help for the further development of socialist democracy; It will once again strengthen the voice and power of the local collective. By the way, let me mention, because it has occurred to me, that this new form of enterprise management should not be taken by anyone to mean that we have introduced anarchy in the factories, or that we are introducing anarchy there; on the contrary, for the manager this represents dependence on the collective, and when the day comes, let the manager worry a little about what his collective thinks of him. However, in daily life it is the manager who directs the work; there can be no argument about this.

General elections have also been called. [Words indistinct] we can leave dealing with it until after the congress, but it must be dealt with immediately. And then there is the new election law, which as you know, requires two or more candidates in a particular constituency. This will be a very important test of our policy, and we must work very hard so that it turns out well and in an orderly fashion and that it truly promotes the unfolding of socialist democracy.

Let us recall (that) the 12th party congress advocated a difficult and strict program. You must remember that among the economic issues, the congress set as the main priority the goal of improving the tight international balance of payments. Among other things, this demanded that the rate of production development be set at a lower level while the maximum program for the standard of living policy be maintained at the level achieved thus far.

Well, what have we achieved in this regard I recall only in headlines the particular tenets of the report because (?these are in there).

We managed to improve the international balance of payments. Unfortunately, the congress took place in 1980, and the circumstances were not very favorable for the achievement of this goal either; the international economic conditions further deteriorated -- they became even more difficult for us than predicted, and therefore, here, too, it must be publicly stated that in 1982 we had serious troubles in even maintaining the solvency of the Hungarian (?People's Republic).

Well, it is in the report as well, and I mention it here, too, we managed to maintain the country's solvency. An extraordinary number of things depended on this, for if we hadn't succeeded it would have had very unpleasant effects on the country's position and on the life of our people. It has been possible to maintain, and well, through hard efforts, the total debt has also been successfully reduced by some 15 percent during these years.

Production in industry -- I can speak responsibly about the data for 4 years only, that is 1980-84 inclusive. Industrial production has so far grown by 10.2 percent, agricultural production has grown by 12.4 percent, and a development appropriate for this took place in the spheres of trade and transport. The national income successfully increased by some 8.5 percent from the 1980 congress through the end of 1984.

We are now in 1985. This achievement has not yet fulfilled the goal of the 12th congress, it only approaches it, but 1985 is still open and it partly depends on the goal-seeking and serious work for the fulfillment of the 1985 plan so that we can draw even closer to the main objectives of the 12th congress and, if possible, fulfill them in the sphere of economic work.

(Let us say) something about the basics of the Hungarian people's economy. Those present know that in our country the basis of economic management is the socialist foundation. Nearly 98 percent of the means of production is in socialist, state, and cooperative ownership; there is a socialist planned economic management in our country, the country has its own people's economic plan, all economic units have their own 5-year plans, that is, there is planned economic management here together with the tools of indirect administrative direction and by taking into account the laws of the market. This is the main characteristic of our economic management, and it seems that this is the correct one and that this is the road that has to be followed in the future as well.

This is our system of management, about which we can say that it has been functioning for 16 years and, indeed, it has been functioning effectively. In the recent past, the party Central Committee and executive organs dealt with the experiences of those 16 years. While retaining the most important aspects of this system of management, and with certain modifications, we are now striving to develop it further. The goal is to ensure that the system of management can help socialist construction work even better than has been possible up to now.

As I have said, our people's economy has achieved very considerable results over the past 5 years, achievements that are not to be belittled. What may appear to be modest in terms of statistics has been achieved amidst conditions which in reality make them results of great value which are to be appreciated. At the same time, we have plenty of problems. We have moved into a new phase of the development of the socialist people's economy. We have moved from the extensive to the intensive phase. This is a gigantic step forward; indeed, it is a decisive step. After all, in the extensive phase we still had at our disposal, so to speak, free resources. In all honesty, let us add that in that phase, we were dealing with the satisfaction of needs at a stage when it did not matter how much the product cost, what it looked like, what its quality was like. All that mattered was that we should have it.

Well, that phase has come to an end once and for all. What is needed now is a combination of effective economic management and products of a good quality both for domestic consumption and in our international economic activity. That is the main characteristic of the intensive phase. A part is played in implementing this difficult task by the external economic environment, which is not very favorable for us. However, we cannot do anything about that. It is imposed on us.

During the course of the debate that prepared the congress, and throughout the country, the size of enterprises is, naturally, a question of debate. Other disputed matters are the various work collectives and the activities of certain private artisans and small entrepreneurs. Here I would rather draw the attention of the congress to the fact that the main issue for us is to lend an impetus in our country to efficient production on the basis of socialism. In other words, we should learn to maximize the use of the means of production, labor, materials, and energy and produce goods of appropriate quality.

Full and efficient employment are joined together for us. Full employment is the great achievement of the socialist system. We will keep this, as it is one of the consequential peculiarities of our system. However, this full employment should be defined in such a way that it is of equal value that labor should be employed efficiently.

It should be where it is required, where it can give the most benefit to the country, society, the people, and the worker himself.

Economic activity continues to be a fundamental form of activity for us communists and for the supporters of socialism. After all, the material prerequisites for all the other forms of our development are based on this. In the struggle of the different social systems, if we can also demonstrate in the economic field that socialist society is on a higher level and can produce more from the means available to it than capitalism, then this amounts to a strategic victory.

Now about the standard of living, if you will allow me. The implementation of the relevant decision of the 12th congress shows the following: real incomes have increased by 6 percent, and the population's consumption had also increased by 6 percent up to the end of 1984. Living conditions, that is, housing, transport, health, services, culture, and others, have improved in the past few years. The 40 hour week has been introduced in industry and in the construction industry. Unfortunately, real wages have fallen. In connection with pensions and social benefits in general, it has to be said that the value of these have not been completely successfully maintained.

The task of maintaining the already achieved standard of living that was set for us by the 12th congress was not completely realized by us. The standard of living of certain social strata did not improve, but deteriorated in past years. The 1985 plan prescribes certain improvements already. We are prescribing a 2.5 to 2.8 percent increase in national income for 1 year, which is a step forward in comparison with earlier years. To arrest the further reduction of real wages: this is the aim of the 1985 plan and also prescribes a certain improvement in living standards.

However, I must stop here for a second. Comrades, we can say now that it is historical experience that an orderly and harmonious development of socialism can only be assured if, in the area of developing living standards and living conditions, we only use and distribute those things that have already been created. This is a historic experience. The momentum of the work of building also demands that earnings increase in proportion to the work carried out and that social benefits go to those who need them.

During the course of the debates for the congress, a great stress was placed on the fact that -- and it wasn't only the pensioners who said, the workers also said, and even the young workers -- we must deal with the pensioners' situation. Also, the situation of youth: And that is not only voiced by young people, but by those who, with humanity and a sense of respect, understand the importance of this issue. But, comrades, the situation here is that we have this country with 10.5 million people and 5 million workers and the number of pensioners and people on social benefit is approximately 2.3 million. If we keep going on the global path, we will not be just, neither will we help where there is a real need for help. The 2.3 million pensioners and people on benefit are not in an identical situation, everyone knows this, that they are not in an identical situation. If there are two, three, four, five earners in one family, and if someone recently retired, then they are in a completely different situation from the person who is entirely on his own, who is old, sick, and cannot provide a supplementary income for himself.

So, comrades, we must make sure that people in real need are really given something and that we make a real improvement in the situation of these people. This requires a survey, the working out of a system, but this is unavoidable.

The issue is almost the same for youth. This youth issue has evolved in our country, in our politics, in such a way that we call youth an all-round population of the country, because there is a later development for students, so that the whole problem

has been handed over to KISZ up to the age of 35, and the concern left to them about young people starting out in their careers. This is not the right way. When an apprentice finishes his studies, when he becomes skilled, that person is a whole human being in full adulthood who has complete responsibility within the society of working people and is in a different situation from a 23 year-old who is still studying.

So we must have a look here to see that social conditions are not identical for young people, that those we refer to as being at the beginning of their careers are not in a completely identical situation either. We know rather wealthy families where it is no great problem to get younger people started in life. There are some young people at the outset of their careers who do not have this sort of family background, they don't have any direct help.

So it is primarily these young people who should be helped among those starting their careers, and this applies to the provision of housing also, that is, those who are in real need of it, and these should get noticeable help.

I already said that we have a certain historical experience at our disposal. Well, it is the experience of 40 years. And here, in the matter of living standards or in the tackling of socialist issues, in our practice the sequence of events was in fact incorrect. Perhaps I might mention this here at the congress. The wage increases came sooner, the pay increases came sooner, the declaration of allowances came sooner than the creation of the material cover. Well, our historical experience is that it must not be done like that. It has to be understood -- and I think that the responsible party (?man) and the social working class and the people responsible for its own fate will understand -- that certain developments in earnings and incomes will come about if we first create the material bases and if we distribute and make promises after that, and not the reverse.

Our task -- we have not solved this yet, we still have a lot of work to do on this -- is that for our society and for our citizens, in addition to equality of rights, we should also guarantee people an equality of opportunity in training, in learning, in the possibilities of career selection. The possibility for this exists, but we still have to work on it, this has still not fully come about.

Now, as regards the standard of living, living conditions our objective, the party's objective, is clear. We want to advance further, we want to attain a higher standard of living, to create better living conditions, but on firm and sure foundations. That is our objective. According to my conviction, this is also the way we will do it on the side of work; for if we must, then we shall attain this objective, too.

A few words now about the issues of science, ideology, and culture. It continues to be our principle that socialism and science are allies. There can be no question of socialist construction without the cooperation of scientists and the practical utilization of the results of scientific work. On the other hand, we believe that socialism guarantees the necessary working conditions for the scientists, including the freedom of scientific research as well.

Our society needs social scientists, natural scientists, technological scientists, and finally, workers in all the branches of science, and their effective help. We continue to profess the safeguarding of the freedom of research, but we demand, and we must work so that science and practice stand in closer relationship than before.

Naturally, here at the congress it must be particularly stressed that for our political work we particularly require the researchers and scholars of Marxist theory and the people of historical science, and we ask for their help and support.

The scientific processing of the history of our people is virtually a daily requirement. The most varied phrases are heard, both straightforward and crooked phrases, about identity; however, we need first and foremost the serious, truly scientific, and what is more, Marxist evaluation of Hungarian history. The results of this evaluation should allow us to truly utilize this and that, and speaking to the adults, we should clarify certain issues (?so that) we may educate young people in accordance with this and on the basis of this, and so that we should provide them with the necessary historical knowledge.

Here I will also add that the people dealing with this issue should be concerned not only with the mysteries of the fifties, but with important stages of the new age of Hungarian history and its important topics such as the 1919 Hungarian Republic of Councils because that also has its own huge historic significance in the life of our people, but not only in the life of our people. Apart from that, we have here the most recent period of our history, the 40 years since the liberation; there are many exciting and interesting historical issues that have to be put in a proper light before young people and before people in general.

With regard to ideological work, I will also mention that social awareness and the thinking of young people are major issues for us, that these should develop satisfactorily. It is true that we are Marxists and have a basic precept that awareness should be determined by social existence. This is true. Only, not automatically and not immediately should social existence determine awareness; it has to be helped a little bit until this becomes truly asserted, and a great ideological work and a great task awaits the party and every positive factor of our society in the political education of youth. We must also take a proper share in the ideological struggle of the social systems on the world scale. Also, as I have said already, we expect the ideological researchers to help in formulating new answers to the new questions in the building of socialism and to work for the theoretical generalization of the practical experiences.

Well, the history of our party and people has been rather complicated and stormy in our century; it has accumulated numerous experiences, but this is not enough. I would adhere here, too, to the view that was expressed, if my memory is correct, at the 26th CPSU Congress in the framework of the Central Committee report there that there are many socialist countries now, all of which are searching for (and) breaking (new) paths in practice while building socialism; for us, the experiences of all the socialist countries is a common treasure and we must utilize them. The party and the communists, in addition to socialist thought and party policy, must represent ethics as well. Among these, respect for work must be promoted as well as humanism and not spreading violence by the most varied means. I mention it here if you will allow me, and I complement it with the request that obscenity be eliminated from public life.

The question of our language is a separate problem. I do not know how to interpret that old truth defined by poets that a nation lives by its language. I think that if it can be accepted as true of any nation, then it is true of the Hungarian nation that it can be thankful for its language that it has survived as Hungarian in this territory for 1,100 years. So we should guard our language. If anything needs to be made a cult of, then it should not be violence, but the honest good family life, the cult of the mother and child.

Our thinking and ideological concepts are the true ideologies of the present and the ideologies and morals of the future as well, and this will triumph in our society as well as in the entire world, I think. [great applause]

Let me just briefly touch on the program of action. In any case and first of all, the strengthening of the socialist feature of our society, the overwhelming of perversities contrary to this, the unbroken continuation of the building of socialism, the construction of an advanced socialist society; this is our program. We have the strength for this, and this is also the strength of the socialist system constructed with solid foundations in our country, the material foundations of our people's economy, and last but not least, the steadfastness of our people in all the things they have had to go through [words indistinct] the exemplary steadfastness shown [?in those difficult circumstances] they had to endure for decades.

Now it appears the Seventh 5-Year Plan is being worked out to follow a line that constantly focuses on the questions of balancing the people's economy as a primary condition, a gradual enlivening program that develops economic production as promised by this planning work as it stands today. The outlines of certain figures, too, are beginning to take shape: it appears that in the next 5-year plan the growth of the national income by 14-17 percent, of industrial production by 13-16 percent, of agricultural branch production by 12-14 percent, and that of internal consumption by 13-16 percent can be envisaged.

This program means that we should make lasting improvements in the external balance of the economy, that we should give an impetus to technical progress and development. This new, Seventh 5-Year Plan serves the perceptible raising of the standard of living. We have the means; we have internal reserves, comrades, in every sphere as well as the better utilization of the available means of production and workforce; in other words, we must mobilize our internal reserves.

Our resources include CEMA, and we want to make real progress within its framework to better utilize the possibilities for cooperation because there are still great reserves in this area as well, in the spirit of the resolutions of the most recent high-level discussions.

There are also the following resources: I am pleased to speak of the fact that the program for the development of economic, scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union has already been put together. The process is nearing its end and will be signed in early April. This is also a secure support and represents a source of possibilities, the fulfillment of our plans.

Now, let me speak about international issues. The international activities of our party and government are determined by our principles and on every question the point of departure is the fundamental interests of our people and, let me add, our foreign policy and international activities enjoy the full support of our people.

Our people want peace; we regard our main task as the defense and strengthening of peace. The international situation is tense at the present time; the United States and NATO are endeavoring to achieve a superiority in strength. This is impermissible. The countries and peoples of the Warsaw Pact are interested in this so that we can protect our socialist achievements. However, we are convinced that it is in the interest of all the peoples of the world that the imperialists not be able to attain superiority in strength.

Our principled position is that a new world war is no longer unavoidable. We believe that in disputed international issues, the path of negotiations must be followed. It is necessary to find forms of possible agreement that provide equal security for each side at a lower level of armaments. In our opinion, this first step could be realized, so that it should be possible to later work for further goals, for the elimination of nuclear weapons and for total disarmament because this is what humanity needs.

We believe in the principle of peaceful coexistence and are in favor of the development of mutually advantageous relations between countries with different social systems. We state, on a principled basis, in line with the principles and political convictions that guide us, that exporting revolution is not possible and is unnecessary, nor can we tolerate or permit the export of counterrevolution either.

The development and shaping of the social system is the right of every people, and this must be manifested.

We support the idea that the normal development of relations between countries with different social systems should be accompanied by a peaceful struggle in which their historic struggle can be decided. In accordance with that, we welcome the Soviet-U.S. talks that opened in Geneva. We support the Helsinki process and the Stockholm conference. It must also be said that we participated in that because the European Cultural Forum will be held this year in this very same building. That will be one of the stages of the Helsinki process.

In the current world situation, the Warsaw Pact member-states must attend to their defense. In accordance with that, we are ensuring that our defense forces are kept at the appropriate level. We must safeguard the peace of our people and our socialist achievements, and we must not even tempt those opposing us to a trial of strength. We also carry out our duties as a member-state of our defense organization, the Warsaw Pact. In the current situation, we, the Hungarian People's Republic, are in favor of extending the Warsaw Treaty. What will happen in several decades' time will be decided by the people living at that time. In the present age, the extension of the term of the Warsaw Treaty is unconditionally necessary and correct. We support this and are prepared to sign it.

Let me mention here that the leaders of the delegations from the Warsaw Pact member-states who were present in Moscow on 13 March held a meeting there. It was a good substantive consultation, during which we took a stand in favor of further cooperation and a broadening of our relations. Our standpoint was also identical on extending the Warsaw Treaty.

The Hungarian People's Republic declares its solidarity with the forces of progress, with the parties and movements fighting for social progress throughout the world, and with peoples struggling for national liberation. We are prepared to join hands with all the supporters of peace, including those bourgeois political factions that understand that there is no other way for humankind than the maintenance of relations and talks and agreements on issues of mutual interest.

In accordance with that, we endeavor to have normal relations with all countries, including the United States and the other leading NATO countries, as long as they respect our rights and treat us in an appropriate manner in the shaping of these relations.

We are endeavoring to be loyal allies of our allies, true friends of our friends, and correct partners of our partners. That has been the case up to now, and we will endeavor to maintain this in the future. On occasions, it is a little bit complicated to have talks with us because we are a bit lengthy in our discussions. However, we have always insisted on unconditionally observing whatever we have agreed on. Everyone can deal with the Hungarian People's Republic in this way.

Speaking about international issues, I would like to mention here that the victory of the antifascist coalition over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II will be widely celebrated in the near future. That also reminds us that in those days, in a fateful situation, the responsible leaders of countries with different

social systems succeeded in reaching agreement. To the good fortune of humankind, they joined together and cooperated well in the struggle waged against fascism. We include here the Yalta and Potsdam conferences; the Yalta conference also well served the victory and final crushing of fascism and the Potsdam conference provided good service to renewing life in Europe, which was in ruins at the time.

Responsible leaders should follow the example of the antifascist coalition regardless of their countries' different social systems. Every people should join together to combat the threat of war endangering humankind and in the interest of the solution of other problems affecting the whole of humankind, such as the protection of the environment, and so on.

Finally, as it has occurred during the course of the entire preparatory work for the congress, I would also like to commemorate the 40th anniversary of our liberation. On 4 April 1945, the Soviet Army liberated the entire territory of Hungary from the Hitlerite-fascist occupying forces, and through this, Hungary regained its sovereignty and became a free country. At the same time, as an outcome of the battles, the power and system of the capitalists and landlords collapsed, as it was they themselves who tied their fate to Hitlerite-fascism, and so they deserved their demise. Our people got back on their feet and, although battles were still being waged throughout the country, the National Independence Front was established and the Provisional National Assembly and the Provisional Government set up, which declared war on Hitlerite-fascism with full justice and with the people's backing.

Remembering this, we do not forget the sacrifices made by the USSR and its heroes who brought freedom to our people. Nor do we forget the sacrifices of the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Romanian, and other sons of the antifascist coalition who participated in the battles waged for the liberation of Hungary. We also remember with respect our true comrades fighting at home against the fascists and on almost all fronts in Europe, and the Hungarian patriots, the Hungarian resistance fighters. The Hungarian people could make use of its liberty. The working class and the people gained power and created the Hungarian People's Republic, which has a socialist society. The working people became free, and it is thus that the country appeared in the international arena. We are justified in stating that the struggle was not in vain. We can look forward to the future in confidence, building upon this strength and unity on which the country thrives today. We need not fear the future. We shall progress.

On behalf of the Central Committee, I request that you debate and adopt or support the report of the Central Committee, the amended text of the statutes, and the proposed resolution, and as the essential detail, I respectfully ask the 13th congress of our party to strengthen and continue our main political line.

II. 27 Mar 85

P O L A N D

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NICHOLSON'S DEATH USED TO 'PRESSURE' U.S. ALLIES

LD262327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 26 Mar 85

[From "The World Panorama" program]

[Excerpts] Over now to our American correspondent Maksymilian Berezowski speaking from Washington:

The incident in the GDR that led to the death of an American officer has been exploited by certain government officials to bring pressure to bear on the U.S. allies to make them approve star wars and to bring pressure to bear on the House of Representatives, which is voting today on the development of the intercontinental MX missile system.

By the way, it is worthwhile expanding on the death of the American Major Arthur Nicholson. Nicholson was a member of the American Military Mission in Potsdam. This mission has been in existence since 1947. It came into being under the terms of the agreement between the occupying powers. Today it is situated on the territory of the GDR. Major Nicholson proved over-eager in his work. (?Camouflaged), he broke into a closed Soviet military area in the GDR and photographed buildings situated there. When discovered by a guard, he took flight, in the course of which he was shot.

Well, this was a tragic incident, and it essentially was a banal one. But it can prompt one to reflect. Why in the course of so short a period have two American officers at official missions in the socialist countries -- Colonel Meyer in the PPR and Major Nicholson in the GDR -- been caught red-handed?

It is hard to resist the impression that these affairs are being directed by someone in the Pentagon who is very interested in [words indistinct] the after all bad relations between the United States and the USSR, the PPR and the other socialist countries. As an accompaniment to the Geneva talks, this [word indistinct] rings false. But as a context for the installation of cruise missiles, the construction of new MX's or the launching of star wars, it is very handy. The tragic death of the American major has served a bad cause.

RAKOWSKI ON CHURCH'S POSITION, TORUN TRIAL

AA261343 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 23 Mar 85 p 3

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA on 2-3 March published the following unauthorized statement made by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at a meeting in Opole:

"The Catholic Church has greatly strengthened its position since 1980. It is a unique position in Europe, and it is no wonder that the church is defending it. Today the Catholic Church regards itself as the only moral force in our country, and some clergy are outright politically irresponsible. They continue activities that have nothing to do with care for the souls of the faithful. These priests are the extremists in the Catholic Church, and their number has increased since Father Popieluszko's death. I would like to do away with yet another Polish myth in this connection. As you know, following the Torun trial, some people were heard to say that Piotrowski should be made into almost a hero. Nothing could be more erroneous! The political cost of that slaying is enormous. The party, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the government, in general, will have to pay for it for a very long time. Even if some people might have been impressed by Piotrowski during his trial they must never forget that he is a criminal."

AIRLINES SUSPEND ESTABLISHMENT OF FLIGHTS TO U.S.

LD261926 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Despite the preparedness on the part of the Polish side, to date the American authorities have failed to grant permission for the setting up of air links between Warsaw and New York; nor have they said when such permission might be forthcoming. In view of this fact, Polish airlines are compelled to suspend the setting up of links with the United States planned to begin on 31 March, until such time as an air agreement is signed between the PPR and the U.S. and the American authorities issue the relevant authorization for flights.

URBAN ON JOURNALISTS ARRESTS, CLERGY, FRG TRADE

LD262154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Report on 26 March press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban; place not given; Urban's recorded remarks within quotation marks]

[Text] We shall now broadcast a report on the press conference given today by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman:

Before the first questions were asked, the spokesman asked for a minute's silence to mark the memory of two employees of the American CBS TV network murdered in Lebanon by Israeli soldiers. Next, questions were asked. One of them concerned the reasons for the arrest of three employees of the Warmia curia periodical.

"There are: Josef Lubieniecki, legal adviser at the bishopric curia in Olsztyn and the chairman of the commission for jurisprudence of the former Solidarity and member of the regional Solidarity board; Bogdan Kurowski editor of the periodical of the bishopric curia the POSLANIEC WARMINSKI, formerly I met him while working in the party press anyway [as heard]; Ryszard Kulakowski, the editorial secretary of the POSLANIEC WARMINSKI. They are under temporary arrest and charged with gathering and publishing, in order to cause public disturbances, illegal publications containing false information which could cause serious harm to the interests of the PPR. The investigation is continuing."

Jerzy Urban also conveyed the information today that the investigation into the case of Frasyński, Michnik, and Lis is approaching its end. The prosecutor's office hopes that further procedural steps will be taken soon. A question was also asked about the progress of the investigation into the case of Frederic Castaing.

"The investigations are continuing; their aim is mainly to seek, find and collate information from persons who were in contact with Mr Castaing in the period from his release from the voivodship Office of Internal Affairs up to his appearance at the emergency treatment center. I shall not say who has been found of the people who were in contact with him, what they said and so on, for the good of this investigation. The prosecutor's office does not have at its disposal a direct report on the events from Mr Castaing, and it intends to apply to the French prosecution organs, through diplomatic channels, for legal assistance in order to get from Mr Castaing a report on the crime and also to question him as a witness. Only when such a protocol has been received and the fact given by Mr Castaing checked, can a decision be made regarding the possibility of instigating preliminary proceedings.

"At the moment, conversations at the Internal Affairs Office in Krakow, following the detention of Mr Castaing and seizure of the documents he had with him, confirm that Mr Castaing was in contact with the opposition, that he carried illegal documents, and that the aim of his stay was to conduct political activity. But these are peripheral circumstances."

It was also asked if political sermons continue to be delivered in churches, and if the attitude of church superiors in this matter is known?

"Yes, they continue, and it can be said that they are increasing. I am unable to say how the church reacts, it would be more appropriate to ask church authorities; I know of no public reaction that would indicate the attitude of church authorities to these sermons. These sermons are indeed [word indistinct], for example of 24 March Father Malkowski, who I have quoted here on numerous occasions, gave two sermons, in fact political speeches, in Korytnica Wegrowski in Siedlce Voivodship. Those were identical sermons; he identified contemporary evil with communism, and called communism a red dragon, and he attacked Polish authorities. Anticommunism, and dragons, it would seem [words indistinct] with Father Malkowski.

"State authorities often hear from clergy, who deal with this type of political speech in churches, that their sermons are religious in content, and simply that the concept of religion is, in the present Catholic doctrine, a broad one and also includes political aspects. Nevertheless, I would like to express my astonishment; does Catholicism allow belief in dragons? I know nothing about it, but I doubt it.

"In my view, Father Malkowski's sermons ridicule the church, but the abuse of the church's dignity by a priest is indeed an internal affair of the church. On the other hand, if our patience becomes exhausted the state authorities can react in an appropriate way to fragments of speeches made by this priest that break the law."

Next, it was asked what the PPR Government's assessment is of the recent visit of FRG Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann.

"We assess it very highly. The visit was a continuation of talks conducted by the PPR Government previously with higher representatives of the FRG Government. The visit served very much to deepen confidence. The following were agreed in negotiations: I only mention some of them.

"A partner's agreement has been obtained to maintain a surplus trade balance with the FRG for many years to ensure conditions for servicing our debts. The PPR side submitted a motion for easier access to West German markets for Polish goods. The FRG delegation told us of progressing the liberalization of imports, and assured us of favorable treatment of a Polish request to increase contingents [as heard].

"The FRG delegation declared a readiness to make efforts within the framework of EEC for proper recognition by EEC authorities of the interest in trade between the PPR and the FRG.

"The FRG delegation stated that the FRG Government will support a PPR request for access to the IMF, and the FRG Government promised during the talks to exert influence on other creditors of Poland in the Paris Club to successfully settle the restructuring of Polish debts."

Will the 40th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR give an impulse to further actions? This was one of the final questions.

"One can see from the calendar that one more important anniversary is coming up -- the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. This date reminds us that the Polish nation owes its liberation from cruel occupation, and the reconstruction of the Polish state, to the Soviet struggle with Hitlerite Germany, in which we also played an important part. We also owe the return of the western and northern territories to this. Strengthening friendship with the USSR made it possible for the PPR to later achieve industrialization, and great progress. During the economic progress which Poland lived through recently, the USSR granted us assistance and this was literally a rescue line. At present, PPR-USSR cooperation is mainly concerned with working out and making concrete the principles of long-term cooperation up to the year 2,000. Recently published Soviet political documents indicate that the Soviet authorities and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, attach great importance to relations with the socialist countries."

Apart from this, the spokesman reported that the prosecutor's office, having acquainted itself with the substantiation of the sentence at the Torun trial has decided not to appeal against the sentence. The Supreme Court has received, on the other hand, an appeal from the defending counsels of all those who were convicted.

Jerzy Urban also denied some reports about Poland published in the Western press; among others, about the alleged work stoppages in some industrial enterprises. More extensive reports from the press conference will be published in tomorrow's press.

OBODOWSKI REVIEWS PPR-FRG ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD261513 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 26 -- In an interview for the Polish radio external service, Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski sized up the current Polish-FRG economic relations and their influence on Poland's relations with the West:

"The latest session of our joint mixed commission confirmed an assessment that despite many disturbances, the mutually advantageous Polish-FRG economic cooperation is objectively necessary to both countries. This cooperation creates hopes for its practical expansion in the coming future in a very considerable way. Already last year, we attained good results. What I have particularly in mind is commodity turnover that markedly increased.

"The situation in the area of mutual financial relations improves. I want to stress that Federal (Economics) Minister Martin Bangemann said: 'Confidence of the FRG Government in Poland's economic development is growing'. I also share the view voiced by my partner that the development of our mutual political relations can be lasting only in the foundations laid by the Common Treaty of December 1970.

"On the whole, I believe that we aim at fuller normalization of our cooperation. On this occasion, I should stress that even in the period of particularly sharp restrictions against Poland on the part of some NATO states, this cooperation was not completely frozen.

"It is obvious that the confidence of the FRG Government in Poland, expressed by Federal (Economics) Minister Bangemann, will influence other West European countries. I also think that both his visit and results of the work of the mixed commission will contribute to gradual normalization of our relations with these countries. After all, this lies both in their and our interests.

"The ruling circles in many Western countries approach the problem of relations with Poland in a much more pragmatic way.

"If it turned out that the restrictions had not brought about the collapse of the Polish economy and had not made Poland to yield to political diktat, these countries simply came to the conclusion that the cost of these restrictions was too high for themselves in view of doubtful effects from their point of view.

"It turned out that it was impossible for the restrictions to materialize and therefore, there is a need to give them up. It is obviously advantageous to Poland, but it is beneficial also to them (the West). After all, we continuously want to base mutual relations on the principles of equal rights of partners and their mutual advantages. It turned out that our policy is confirmed to an ever broader and deeper extent in practice," Obodowski said.

4-HOUR STRIKE AT FACTORY CLAIMED, DENIED

AU262021 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 26 (AFP) -- Between 200 to 300 women workers at Warsaw's Rosa Luxemburg factory, which manufactures lamps for the Polish Army, went on a four-hour strike today to back a demand for higher wages, a shop-floor source announced.

The wage hike is sought to compensate for higher government-approved food prices coming into force this spring, according to the source. Observers said it would probably be the first strike of its kind since the new prices were announced.

The women are said to be demanding another 3,000 zlotys (about 21 dollars) a month. A worker's monthly salary at the factory is said to average 11,000 zlotys (about 77 dollars), against the national average of 14,000 zlotys (about 98 dollars) per capita.

According to the latest newsletter of the banned Solidarity trade union, the factory has been hit by four brief staggered strikes since February 28.

The report has been denied by both the factory manager and Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who said today at his weekly press conference: "There have been wage talks and everything was settled on March 25."

LOPATKA INTERVIEWED ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

AU251616 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23-24 Mar 85 pp 3-4

[Interview with Adam Lopatka, minister for religious affairs, By L. Adamowicz: "Understanding, Tolerance, Respect;" date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On 14 March, 1985, the UN Human Rights Commission at its 41st session in Geneva read with satisfaction a report about an international seminar devoted to support, understanding, tolerance, and respect for freedom of religion or belief. This was the first seminar of its kind in the world. It was convened by the UN secretary general in the Human Rights Commission resolution of 9 March 1983. Representatives from 25 states plus the Apostolic See took part in it. Also taking part were representatives from UNESCO, the ILO, WHO, and some other international organizations. Representatives from many international extragovernmental organizations also took active part. The seminar took place in Geneva from 3-14 December 1984. We speak to Professor Adam Lopatka, minister for religious affairs, and the seminar's chairman, about the contents and results of it.

Adamowicz: Under international law, is freedom of religion or conviction subject to any restrictions?

Lopatka: Freedom of religion or belief on its own is not and cannot be subject to any restrictions. For there are no ways to control one's conscience.

Adamowicz: But surely there are some restrictions....

Lopatka: Of course there are, but they apply to the manifestation and display of religion and beliefs. Article 18, paragraph 13 of the Civil and Political Rights Covenant says that the freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may only be subject to those restrictions that are covered by law. There can be no restrictions that are covered by any lesser document than a law or that stem from one's whim. At the same time, legal restrictions should only be the kind that are necessary in order to protect public security, law and order, health, ethics, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of other persons. Both international law and Polish law differentiate between availing oneself of the freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs, and the misuse of this freedom. The latter occurs when one's religion or beliefs are manifested in a way forbidden by the law.

Adamowicz: What is the content and significance of the conclusions and recommendations reached by the seminar which you chaired?

Lopatka: These are addressed to states, churches and religious denominations, social organizations, and certain individuals. They are not in the nature of legally binding directives. They constitute advice of a certain political and moral importance. The content of the conclusions is general. Among other things, the seminar stated that tolerance, understanding, and respect for religion and convictions are very important for life and peace. Any intolerance undermines domestic peace, and even international peace. Of course, tolerance in religious affairs is not enough to preserve peace. Without it, however, there can be no stable peace. Another conclusion adopted is that worldwide religions (for example Islam, Buddhism, Catholicism, Protestantism, and so on) and humanitarian systems of nonreligious beliefs (for example Marxism-Leninism, agnosticism, liberalism, and so on) are, in their very essence, tolerant, and possess the same moral honor. While preserving their own principles, these religions or beliefs may lead their adherents toward mutual tolerance, respect, and understanding for the truth as seen by each of them.

Adamowicz: Did the seminar touch upon tolerance in the PPR?

Lopatka: No. No one voiced any criticism of the PPR. Neither was there any praise. There was, however, a general conviction that the choice of a representative of the PPR as chairman of the seminar is a way of positively assessing PPR religious policy.

Adamowicz: Do you think our legislation concerning freedom of religion or convictions conforms to the international rules in this field?

Lopatka: Yes, it does conform to the terms of international law that are binding for the PPR, as well as to the appropriate UN declarations. This legislation -- and this is very important -- was adopted by us long before the PPR became a party to the Civil and Political Rights Covenant. Therefore, this legislation stems from our own needs and assessments, and not from the need to adapt our law to international law.

Adamowicz: Recently, however, writings of ours have pointed out that religions have better legal protection than nonreligious beliefs.

Lopatka: Of course. That is indeed the way it is, in part. Article 198 of the Penal Code foresees punishment for people who insult the religious feelings of others, but it does not, as it should do, foresee any punishment for insulting the feelings of persons possessing nonreligious views. It should also be added that because our Constitution was formulated a long time ago, it does not employ the more educated UN terminology. I have in mind the terminology of the Civil and Political Rights Covenant. That is why the seminar's recommendation that domestic legislation be fully adapted to the letter and spirit of the covenant in the above-mentioned sphere may also apply to the PPR.

POLITBURO BRIEFED ON SITUATION IN KRAKOW, TARNOW

LD270051 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The Central Committee Politburo, with participation of members of the party executives of PZPR voivodship committees in Krakow and Tarnow has acquainted itself with the sociopolitical and economic situation in these two voivodships. It was stated that in the Krakow and Tarnow party organizations the process of the strengthening of unity is continuing and the capability for effective action in consistent implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress and plenary proceedings of the party Central Committee is increasing. The process of diminishing party ranks has been stopped and their growth has been initiated. The importance of further development of the activeness of party members in party regional authorities, people's councils, workers self-managements and cooperation with persons who are not members of the party, was stressed. It is an important task for party organizations to shape the climate of civic commitment in resolving the problems of one's own milieu. It was also stated that not all the production reserve have been freed yet in the economy of both voivodships. Many urgent problems still need resolving. These are mainly: housing construction, development of education, health service and communal economy, and in Krakow Voivodship, protection of the environment and of precious historical monuments of national culture is of special significance. The Politburo has acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum that is to deal with the role and tasks of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of the PPR.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU261949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/3/1985 -- Meeting on March 26 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP considered and approved a report on the elections for the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils. The Executive Political Committee stressed that the March 17 elections had evinced the democratism of the socialist system in Romania, the unity of the whole Romanian people around the RCP, its support to the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policy, the will of all working people whatever their nationality to do their best for the implementation of the country's economic and social development programme, for the attainment of the targets that the Thirteenth RCP Congress set. It was established that the report be submitted to the plenum of the RCP Central Committee for approval.

The Executive Political Committee also discussed a programme of measures for the fulfilment of the country's economic and social development plan for 1985 and the preparations for the implementation of the 1986 plan. The programme makes provision to recoup arrears and fulfill all the tasks planned for this year and the whole five-year period, start operating the new plants on time and at capacity, improve the performance and quality of products, lower material and power demands, more markedly raise productivity and the efficiency of the whole activity. Furthermore, the programme sets measures paving the way for the fulfilment of the task and goals of the country's economic and social development in the eighth five-year period spanning 1986-1990. It was decided that the programme be submitted to the plenum of the CC of the RCP for discussion and endorsement.

Next, the Executive Political Committee discussed and approved a report on the 1984 political-organizational activity of party committees and organizations for the carrying out of RCP decisions and directives, a report on the work of party and state bodies, and mass organizations to implement the RCP cadre policy in 1984, a report on the RCP and the Romanian state international activity in 1984 and the main foreign policy orientation in 1985. The achievements in all these fields were appreciated and further action was shown to be required to strengthen the party, improve cadre training and promotion, the work style and methods of party bodies and organizations, increase their ability to concert the efforts of all Communists, all working people for the implementation of the RCP home and foreign policy, raise the role of the party in socialist construction in Romania. The Executive Political Committee decided that these documents be put before the plenary meeting of the parties Central Committee for discussion and approval.

Dascalescu USSR Visit Assessed

AU261945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/3/1985 -- In the March 26 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, presided over by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, an account was read of the working visit paid to the USSR by a Romanian delegation led by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The Executive Political Committee assesses that the delegation acted in the spirit of the understandings reached during the 1984 Romanian-Soviet summit in Moscow and during the recent meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, for the further development of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation, in keeping with the possibilities of the two countries' growing economic potential.

It was shown that of utmost importance was the accord on the development of economic and trade relations in the next five-year period -- 1986-1990 -- which stipulates a substantial increase of exchanges by using new forms of mutually advantageous cooperation in basic economic branches.

Fully approving the results of the working visit, the understandings and documents agreed upon and showing that they give new prospects to the Romanian-Soviet relations, the Executive Political Committee pointed out that further action should be taken perseveringly in this respect to strengthen the cooperation and friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples, to single out new ways and means to develop and deepen the cooperation and economic exchanges between Romania and the Soviet Union, expand production specialization and cooperation and jointly solve problems of mutual interests.

CEAUSESCU OPENS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 26 MARCH

AU261838 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee Plenum began this afternoon under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Upon the proposal of the RCP Central Committee, Political Executive Committee, the plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

- 1 -- report on the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and people's councils;
- 2 -- program of measures aimed at completely implementing the provisions of the uniform national plan on the country's socioeconomic development for 1985 and at preparing the 1986 plan under favorable conditions;
- 3 -- report on the 1984 political-organizational activity of party committees and organizations to implement the party decisions and guidelines;
- 4 -- report on the activity carried out by the party-state bodies and by the mass organizations in 1984 to implement the party cadres policy;
- 5 -- report on the activity of resolving proposals, notifications, complaints, and applications by working people in 1984;
- 6 -- report on the international activity carried out by the party and state in 1984 and on the main orientations in the 1985 foreign policy;
- 7 -- certain organizational problems.

The plenum proceedings continue.

USE OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES TO RESUME 26-27 MARCH

AU251415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Excerpt] As a result of normalization in road traffic conditions, the movement of private automobiles is to be gradually resumed today, as follows: on 26 March 1985, automobiles with even number licence plates and on 27 March 1985, autos with odd number licence plates.

In connection with the resumption of the use of private cars and the intensification of road traffic it is particularly necessary that all drivers should show care. Until the normalization is complete drivers must use moderate speed.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON REFINANCING FOREIGN DEBT

LD270036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2312 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Representatives of 15 Western countries and Kuwait met with a Federal Executive Council delegation led by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finances, in Paris on 25 and 26 March. The meeting was also attended by IMF and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development representatives.

A positive assessment of Yugoslavia's economic performance last year was made at the meeting. However, repayment of Yugoslavia's foreign debt that comes due over the next several years will have to be delayed, that is, refinanced. An agreement has been reached under which all repayments due to creditor governments between the beginning of this year and May 1986 will be delayed by 9 years, including a 4-year standstill period.

The agreement will come into force after an arrangement has been concluded with the IMF at the end of this month.

ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER BRAHIMI CONTINUES TALKSEconomic Cooperation Reviewed

LD261149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The long-term planning of economic cooperation between the SFRY and Algeria was the central topic during the official talks in Belgrade today between Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, and Abdelhamid Brahimi, Algerian prime minister.

Milka Planinc and Abdelhamid Brahimi expressed their full support for the need to raise cooperation between the two countries to a considerably higher level. It was stressed that economic relations can and must be further promoted on the foundation of the traditional friendship between the two countries and that these relations could serve the joint interests and strategic orientations of the two countries.

The Algerian prime minister especially paid tribute to the many Yugoslav work organizations employed in development projects in Algeria. It was stressed that purely trade relations must be overcome faster and that the SFRY and Algeria must go in for higher forms of joint operations such as establishment of mixed enterprises, transfer of technology and skills, and joint appearance on third markets, especially African markets.

Special reference was made to agriculture, which has been given priority in Algeria's development. Yugoslav experience, it was said, had been invaluable. The Algerians are especially interested in cooperation in water resources and the oil economy.

The Algerian prime minister stressed that the economies of the two countries are complementary and that impressive results could be obtained by better organizing the existing potentials. For instance, Yugoslavia has refineries whose capacities are not fully used while Algeria is an important oil producer.

During the exchange of views today special reference was made to the role of the Non-aligned Movement in world events. The need was stressed for further work to create the conditions in which to convene an international conference on the Middle East on the basis of the well-known principles of nonaligned countries. Both stressed their support for the PLO as the legitimate representative of its people and for the right of the Palestinians to independence and their own country.

The escalation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq calls for ever more concerted action by the Nonaligned Movement to halt the hostilities and end the war by peaceful means.

The Algerian prime minister briefed Milka Planinc on the current situation in the Maghreb, especially in Western Sahara and Chad.

During the talks special reference was made to the need for comprehensive economic negotiations between the North and South on the solution of economic difficulties and in the search for points of contact between the developed and the developing countries. It was stressed that the developed countries cannot resolve their problems without the problems of the developing countries being solved too.

Djuranovic Joins Talks

LD261826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2105 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and Abdelhamid Brahimi, Algerian prime minister, had talks in Belgrade today on the further promotion of bilateral relations and exchanged views on certain aspects of the international political and economic situation.

The talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Milka Planinc, FEC president, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and on the Algerian side by Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of trade, and Mohamed Rouighi, minister of irrigation.

Djuranovic and Brahimi judged that Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation is developing successfully and noted that existence on both sides of possibilities for the further promotion of this cooperation and a readiness to strive to do so. Political relations have developed to mutual satisfaction, while in the field of economic cooperation the trend is toward increasingly varied, more modern forms.

The intensification of Yugoslav-Algerian economic cooperation, it was stated during the conversation, is also needed in order to increase the resistance to the increasingly unfavorable international economic trends. The SFRY and Algeria advocate the resumption of the North-South dialogue and consider that to this end it is necessary to find a common language between the developed and developing countries on the basis of their common interests in this sphere.

During the talks, particular attention was paid to activities within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. Djuranovic and Brahimi expressed the view that the increasingly grave international economic situation and unbearable position of the developing countries should be accorded top priority at the Nonaligned Movement's ministerial conference in Luanda.

MAMULA MEETS WITH KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER, AMIR

LD261304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, who is paying a 2-day official visit to Kuwait, has had talks with his host Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah. They discussed bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait on the military level, the possibilities and methods of promoting it, and the international situation, especially the events in the Middle East and the latest escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The federal secretary of national defense is expected to be received today by Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah and by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd Al-Abdallah al-Sabah.

LCY SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO MSZMP CONGRESS

LD261824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2016 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member and head of the LCY delegation, has handed to Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, the LCY Central Committee's message of greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress which began in Budapest today.

The LCY Central Committee's message, which expresses cordial greetings and best wishes for the successful work of the congress, says, among other things:

The 13th MSZMP Congress is taking place at a time when Hungary is marking the 40th anniversary of its liberation. We are glad that we can note once again that thanks to the efforts of its working people and peoples, led by the MSZMP headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, and despite the problems and difficulties, friendly Hungary is constantly developing and advancing along its path of building socialism as well as in the field of expanding material and cultural development of society, and also on the plane of the development of socialist social relations.

The working people and the nations and nationalities of our country, led by the LC, are also making great efforts for the further comprehensive development of Yugoslavia, for economic stabilization, and for further consolidation of socialist self-management as the basic achievement of our socialist revolution. This is the fundamental purpose of our activity in the preparations for next year's 13th LCY Congress.

We wish to stress our satisfaction over the successful development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations, which are characterized by a spirit of friendship and understanding, good-neighborly relations, and equal and mutually useful cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields. We are deeply convinced that further advance of these relations on the basis of jointly agreed principles is in the lasting interest of our peoples and our countries. Parts of the nations of the SFRY who live in Hungary and the Hungarian nationals in the SFRY with their full national and social affirmation play an important role in this.

The international situation is very difficult. We are facing a crisis of international political and economic relations which is of global character. Peace in the world faces a serious threat.

In these conditions the struggle for relaxation of international tension and cooperation on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, for new and more equitable political and economic relations, represents a priority task of all countries, and of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the world. A significant role in this respect is played by the Nonaligned Movement and its activity in accordance with the authentic principles of the nonaligned policy. As one of the founders of the movement, Yugoslav has rendered and will continue to render its full contribution to such activity.

The LCY activity on the international plane, in the ambit of broad cooperation we are developing with other progressive parties and movements in the world, follows the same line.

The wealth and variety of paths and forms of struggle for progressive social transformation, in keeping with concrete conditions in which revolutionary forces operate, represent an essential characteristic of the development of present-day socialism as a world process. In view of this, special importance devolves on the development of cooperation and solidarity between the communist, workers, and other progressive parties and movements in the world, hand in hand with consistent respect for the principles of independence, equality, and noninterference. The LCY proceeds from the fact that the struggle for progressive social transformations in one's own country is the best contribution to the consolidation of socialism as a world process.

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLERS SENTENCED -- On 15 March the Skopje District Court sentenced a group of 15 drug smugglers arrested in Skopje in July 1984. Ariana Krliu, 32, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment; Edmont Krliu, 27, 8 years; Amit Iljazi, 37, and Ruzda Djuleru, 32, 7 years each; Ibrahim Haskaj, 32, Kerim Uzela, 30, Nagip Toska, 30, 6 years each; Agim Ismaili, 22, Neat Saciri, 29, and Sami Veseli, 32, 5 years each; Arif Mustafa, 26, and Ismet Feati, 36, 4 years each; Lazar Atanosovski, 27, and Mirceta Bozinovki, 27, 3 years each; and Ali Abdul, 42, 2 years. They were found guilty of bringing 25 kilograms of heroin, 11 kilograms of opium, and 7 kilograms of cocaine from Turket over the past 4 years, and for forwarding it to West European countries, especially the Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 85 p 13 AU]